"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Sunday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

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WILSON REBUKES TURKISH ENVOY

Rustem Bey Is Asked to Refrain from Discussing America's Shortcomings.

HE EXPLAINS HIS PURPOSE

"To Induce American Press to Take a More Serious View of Its Relationship to Turkey."

POWERS HOLD TO TREATIES

Say They Cannot Accept Abrogation, Rome Hears—Germany Sees Defiance of Triple Entente.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Administration's impatience with A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, was shown today, when Secretary Bryan, by direction of President Wilson, sent for the Turkish Envoy and asked him to discontinue his comments in newspapers on subjects of domestic concern to the United States. Afterward Secretary Bryan had an interview with the President, but it is not known that this had more than an incidental reference to the alleged indiscretions of Rustem Bey.

The President and other officers of the Administration are understood to have been greatly displeased with statements made by the Ambassador in a prepared interview which he furnished to The Associated Press on Monday night, and which was printed in newspapers on Tuesday. In that interview the Ambassador, in commenting on reports that Great Britain and France were trying to get this Government to send warships to Turkey to protect Christians, said that "the thought of daily lynchings in the South and the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines should make American newspapers chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her." There were other things in the interview that were distasteful to the principal officers of the Administration.

Rustem Bey Explains.

Late tonight the Ambassador authorized the following statement:

"In the presence of the importance given to the statement made by me a few days back and arising out of the rumors sedulously disseminated in the United States that a general massacre of Christians was in preparation in Turkey, it may serve a good purpose to explain that, according to me, a great responsibility rests at the present moment on the press of the United States, especially in regard to Turkey, where the situation is naturally a very strained one.

"For years past the newspapers of this country have indulged in blind hostility toward Turkey. This was comparatively unimportant so far. But today the unfairness of this attitude may cause serious mischief. In the absence of all restrictive clauses in the press laws of the United States in regard to the treatment of foreign countries, I adopted the only course available to induce the United States press to take a more serious view of its relationship to Turkey—that of a straightforward appeal to it, in which I pointedly mentioned some things that have happened in the United States which should not happen, in view of inducing it to deal more charitably with Turkey.

"I am firmly convinced that I was morally right in adopting this course, if not conventionally. There are times, and this is one of them, when conventions can and must be set aside. The interests of humanity should not be sacrificed to them."

Some reason exists for the belief that the President was not aware until yesterday of the seriousness of the comment of the Turkish Ambassador on matters that are purely of American domestic concern. But when he did learn of how far the Ambassador went, no time was lost in taking action to stop other offenses of this character. It is regarded as in the highest degree offensive for a foreign diplomatic representative to pass strictures on affairs that pertain to the country to which he is accredited.

Recall Will Not Be Asked.

The recall of the Turkish Ambassador has not been asked by the United States and there is no desire to ask for it if the offense complained of is not repeated. All that this Government seeks to accomplish is to obtain assurances from Rustem Bey that he will give no occasion for arousing criticism of his attitude and thus possibly creating bad feeling against a European Government or its diplomatic representative at this time, when the United States is anxious to preserve the best of relations with all the countries of the world. To ask for the recall of Rustem Bey might create an unpleasant feeling in Turkey and for that reason the Government feels that it is the part of wisdom and common sense to possess its soul in patience and trust to the discretion of the Turkish envoy not to furnish any cause for embarrassment to his own Government or that to which he is accredited.

In his prepared interview the Turkish Ambassador said, among other things:

"And since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair, I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States and the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her under provocation compared with which the economic competition of an Italian or the sniping of a Filipino or even the outrage of a negro are as nothing.

"Supposing, for the sake of argument, what in reality could never happen, that the negroes were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese to facilitate the invasion of the United States by the latter, how many of them would be left alive to tell the tale?

"Besides, why should the United States, not one of whose citizens has ever suffered in Turkey, send warships

Continued on Page 4.

POINCARE ANSWERS KAISER'S CHARGES

Cables Wilson that Germans' Charges Are Made to Hide Their Own Guilt.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré today cabled President Wilson as follows:

"Mr. President—I am informed that the German Government has sought to surprise your Excellency's good faith by alleging that dum-dum bullets are manufactured in the French State factory and used by our soldiers. This calumny is but an audacious attempt to reverse rôles.

"Germany has since the beginning of the war used dum-dum bullets and violated daily the law of nations. On Aug. 18, and several times since, we have had occasion to bring these acts to the notice of your Excellency and the powers signatory to The Hague Convention.

"Germany, who knew of our protests, today seeks to confuse the issue and furnish herself lying pretexts for fresh acts of barbarity.

"In the name of slighted laws and of outraged civilization I send your Excellency my indignant protest.

"RAYMOND POINCARE."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today received from President Poincaré of France, a cable message sent as a reply to the message which the Kaiser sent to President Wilson on Sept. 4, alleging that the Allies had been using dum-dum bullets and expressing regret that military necessity required the destruction of Louvain and other towns.

President Poincaré lost no time in replying to the letter of the Kaiser, and undoubtedly hurried his communication to President Wilson so as to have the French rejoinder in the President's possession before the latter penned his response to the Emperor's letter.

It is understood that the replies of President Wilson to the letters of both the President of France and the German Emperor will take the form of mere courteous acknowledgments.

SERVIA TAKES SEMLIN BY A DASHING COUP

Austrians Ousted from Opposite Belgrade—Serbo-Montenegrin Army Marching on Sarajevo.

NISH, Servia, (via London,) Sept. 11.—The Servians occupied Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, yesterday, after a bloody battle.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Nish, dated Friday, says that the Montenegrins have captured Folcha and effected a juncture with the Servians operating near Vishégrad. The combined troops, it is stated, have now begun to march on Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Reuter's Rome correspondent sends the following message received in Rome from Nish:

"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Servia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicited humiliation upon it by forcing it to evacuate its base of operations against Servia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and the people."

A dispatch from Cettinje, dated Sept. 7, says that the Servians the day before occupied Mitrovitz, in Croatia-Slavonia, on the Save.

ROME, Sept. 11, (via Paris.)—The capture of Semlin by the Servians had long been prepared for, and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a dispatch received here today by the Servian Minister.

"Several Servian divisions," the dispatch said, "camped in the hills extending from Topchidor to Resnick, occupying all the heights about Mount Avala. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Servians, and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing much damage, until the Servians surprised them.

"The audacity of the Servian movement was extraordinary, as, in order to reach Semlin, the Servians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube Rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them."

Semlin, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, lies across the Save from Belgrade, southwest of the Danube and was the base from which Austria attacked Servia and bombarded Belgrade.

STOP SHARP'S INTERVIEW.

Paris Censors Object to James Gordon Bennett's Talk with Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—James Gordon Bennett, who was married yesterday, had been at the office of his Paris edition of The New York Herald daily, acting as managing editor and reporter, too, since the war began.

He had been at the American Embassy daily after news, and obtained an interview with William G. Sharp, the new American Ambassador. Apropos of this interview, the military Government today warned the correspondents that any comment on it would not be passed by the censor, as it was likely to cause a misunderstanding, because the interview was with a private individual and not an official representative of the United State.

GERMANS ATTACK IN EAST PRUSSIA

Russian Army's Rear Said to be Imperilled by Defeat of Its Left Wing.

FINLAND CORPS REPULSED

But Czar's Troops Score Important Successes in Big Battle Raging in Poland.

SERVIANS WIN BIG VICTORY

Cross the Save and Danube Secretly and Capture Semlin, Austria's Base, Opposite Belgrade.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says:

"The General Staff announces that the Twenty-second Russian Army Corps of Finland has tried to force an entrance into East Prussia by way of Lyck. The Russians were defeated at Lyck."

In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent there of the Reuter Telegram Company says that Gen. von Beneckendorff und von Hinderburg has defeated the left flank of the Russian Army in East Prussia with his eastern army, and has thereby opened the way for an attack on the enemy's rear.

The Russians are said to have abandoned their resistance and to be in full retreat, with the German eastern army pursuing them in a northeasterly direction toward Memel.

The same agency published a dispatch from its correspondent in Petrograd, who says that after the recent fighting with the Austrian left wing the enemy's rear fled in such panic that regiments became inextricably mixed and blocked the roads and bridges. Those furthest behind resorted to the strength of their arms to force their way through the men ahead of them. The roads were littered with overturned carts and the harness of the transport, the horses evidently having been used as mounts by the men in retreat.

Many Russian hospitals today harbor more Austrian wounded than Russian.

A correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, the Reuter representative continues, recounts that at Berdzin, in Russian Poland, the Germans compelled some Polish miners to load the coal trucks of their trains. The miners did so, but concealed a high explosive in the fuel. The results were appalling. It is said that one military train was destroyed and that an ammunition factory was wrecked.

Cossacks are credited with having wrecked a German armored train carrying quickfiring guns at a point northwest of Chenstokoff. A small detachment of Cossacks fired at the train, while a big force remained in the rear. The Germans backed the train up, and it was derailed by the Cossacks behind it. The cars rolled down an embankment, and the Cossacks thereupon attacked the enemy with their swords. The Germans were annihilated, the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette declares, and the Cossacks captured the guns.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—German troops, which have been transported from the west, have concentrated along the banks of the River Alle in East Prussia and are now marching in long columns in an eastwardly direction and crossing the Masure lakes. The Russian advance guard is retreating to the east.

It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian Army from the troops which were operating around Tomaszow and Rawa Russka, in Russian Poland, and that in the Austrian province of Bukowina they hold the towns of Suczawa and Hatna, situated fifty miles south of Czernowitz, the capital.

AUSTRIAN ARMY TRAPPED.

Surrender of Right Wing Demanded After Battle in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Russians continue to pursue the successes attained against the joint Austro-German armies originally operating towards Lublin and Kholm.

The Austrian left, presumably part of the fighting line which was stiffened by the arrival of Germans in support, was beaten out of its fortified positions and compelled to retreat along the Vistula southwards towards the confluence of the Vistula with the River San. The retirement here is being hastened by the Russian cavalry and guns, but, nevertheless it appears to retain some semblance of order.

It is very different with the right wing of this army, operating near Tomaszow. The Austrians here are routed and are fleeing in the utmost disorder.

The Russians have taken advantage of the temporary loss of contact between the enemy's right and left wings. Driving in in force between

Continued on Page 5.

GERMAN RIGHT WING STILL FALLING BACK; BRITISH CAPTURE 11 GUNS, 1,500 PRISONERS; GERMAN LEFT WINS VICTORIES NEAR VERDUN

FRENCH FORTRESSES TAKEN

Berlin Reports Successes Won by Crown Prince's Army on the Left.

ADMITS RIGHT HAS RETIRED

Had Gained Advantage Till the Allies Were Reinforced—Denies Pursuit.

REPORTS RUSSIAN DEFEATS

Invaders Retreating Everywhere in East Prussia, It Is Declared—Repeats Dum-Dum Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The German Embassy today made public an official wireless dispatch from Berlin concerning the battles in France. The dispatch asserts that the Germans have been attacked by superior forces in the region where the great battle has been raging in the country east of Paris, but that fortifications southwest of Verdun were captured yesterday and that an attack was being made by the German Army on the fort south of Verdun.

The dispatch also contains an official bulletin from Vienna, transmitted as part of the German announcement, averring that the Austrians have taken the offensive in the region of Lemberg, in Galicia, and they have defeated and outflanked the left wing of the Russian Army in East Prussia. The text of the message follows:

"Headquarters, Thursday—First official report that in battle east of Paris Germans held their own in heavy two days' fight against superior forces attacking between Meaux, Montmirail, and from Paris; captured fifty guns, several thousand prisoners, but retired flank when advance of strong hostile column reported. Enemy failed to pursue. Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun and on eastern scene of war. Action of French and English in holding up neutral Holland steamers and taking off American and other neutral mails is arousing resentment in Holland.

"From Vienna—Austrians assume offensive in Lemberg region, marking second stage of nine days' battle, wherein 450,000 infantry, 4,000 (40,000?) cavalry, 1,500 machine guns, and 2,000 field guns were engaged on Russian side. Sunday night Austrians captured and annihilated entire Servia Timek Division near Mitrowitza.

"Official headquarters reports German Crown Prince's army yesterday took fortifications southwest of Verdun. German Paris army attacking fort south of Verdun. Other forts since Wednesday cannonaded by heavy artillery.

"Gen. Hindenberg, with eastern army, outflanked and defeated left wing of Russian Army still in East Prussia. Russians gave up fighting, are now retreating everywhere. Eastern army is pursuing Russians in southeasterly direction toward River Njemen."

The German Embassy also gave out the following dispatch, received later in the day:

"Military Attachés of neutral powers with German troops officially state that enemies of Germany use dum-dum bullets. Vanguard of right wing advancing over Marne River, eastward of Paris, was attacked by superior forces, but attack was stopped. German vanguard was taken back; enemies, however, were not following. Germans captured fifty guns and several thousand prisoners."

BERLIN MESSAGE MISREAD.

Von Stein Announced Germans Captured Fifty Guns, Not the Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam early today quoted Gen. von Stein as announcing in an official statement, issued in Berlin, that in the fighting east of Paris the Allies captured fifty guns and made some thousands of Germans prisoners.

It is now said that there was an error in the telegraphic transmission, and the Berlin statement is officially corrected, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News, to read as follows:

"To the eastward of Paris, in the vicinity of and across the Marne, parts of the German Army were attacked by hostile forces coming from Paris. After fierce fighting between Meaux and Montmirail they repulsed the enemy, and even themselves advanced, but on receipt of news of the arrival of strong hostile colum on the left had to retire. It was not pushed by the enemy.

"The German troops took fifty guns and some thousand prisoners."

The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission was really made only to be withdrawn later by some superior officer.

OUR LIFE AGAINST GERMANY'S—CHURCHILL

Says the Tide Has Turned, But Britain Means to Send 1,000,000 Men to the Continent.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Under the auspices of the National Liberal Club and the Constitutional Club, two great rival political organizations of the metropolis whose members before the war were scarcely on speaking terms, an enthusiastic meeting was held in the London Opera House tonight in support of the Prime Minister's call for recruits.

The chief speakers were Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; F. E. Smith, M. P., the Unionist leader, who is now Director of the Official Press Bureau, and Will Crooks, M. P., the well known Labor leader.

"It is too soon to speculate on the result of the great battle which is now being waged in France," said Mr. Churchill, "but everything we have heard during four long days of anxiety seems to point to a marked and substantial turning of the tide. We have seen the force of the French and British armies strong enough not only to contain and check the devastating avalanche which has swept over the French frontier, but now, for four long days, the enemy has been splendidly rolled back.

"In a battle taking place on a front of over 100 or 150 miles one must be very careful not to build too high hopes on the results achieved. But, when every allowance has been made for the uncertainty with which great operations always are enshrouded over so great an area, the situation tonight is better, far better, than the cold calculations as to the forces available before the war could lead us to expect in this early stage of the campaign.

"But had this battle been as disastrous as, thank God! it appears to be triumphant, I should have come before you tonight with unabated confidence, with certainty that we have only to continue our efforts to bring this war to the conclusion which we wish and intend.

"The war has now been in progress five or six weeks. In that time we have swept German commerce from the seas. All our ships, with inconsiderable exceptions, are arriving safely and punctually at their destinations, carrying the commerce upon which the wealth and industries and power to make war of this country depend.

"We have transported, not without danger, but still hitherto safely and successfully, great numbers of soldiers across the seas from all quarters of the world to be directed upon the decisive theatre of the land struggle. We have swept the so-called German Ocean without discovering a German flag.

"The number of battleships that will be completed within the next twelve months is more than double the number that will be completed for Germany, and the number of cruisers will be three or four times as great. Therefore we may count upon the naval supremacy of the country being effectively maintained.

"What we now have to do is to make, under the cover and shield of the navy, a great army strong enough to enable the country to take its proper share in the decision of this terrible struggle. To make the assistance of the empire effective we should put on the continent and keep there an army of at least 1,000,000 men.

"That figure is well within the compass of the arrangements now on foot and well within the scope of the measures which Lord Kitchener has taken. By the new year we will have an additional half million men ready for the field, and by the Summer of 1915 we will have twenty-five army corps in fighting shape.

"It is our life against Germany's. Upon that there must be no compromise or truce. We must go forth unflinchingly to the end."

AUSTRIA HONORS PENFIELD.

Gives Him the Star of Newly Formed Red Cross Order.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, tonight made public the following wireless message from the Austrian Foreign Secretary:

"The Emperor has conferred upon American Ambassador Penfield the star of the Red Cross Order, and upon Councillor of Embassy Grant Smith the star of the Commander of the same order, which has only been founded after the commencement of the present war. The official communication says that the United States is the only neutral country helping Austria in her sanitary measures by sending two auxiliary Red Cross expeditions. Besides, the United States took over readily the protection of Austrian and Hungarian subjects in all States with which Austria-Hungary is at war.

"The Emperor has conferred upon Gens. Dankl and Auffenberg the grand cross of the Order of Leopold and upon Gen. Pongratz the Knight Cross of the same order, for their victory on the Montenegro frontier."

Under the Constitution it will be necessary for Ambassador Penfield to obtain the permission of Congress to accept the decoration from the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN CENTRE YIELDING

Line West of Revigny Falls Back Before French Attacks.

RIGHT DRIVEN 9 MILES MORE

Gen. Pau. Captures Ammunition Train Five Miles Long and Blows It Up.

THE BATTLE NOT YET WON

Is London and Paris Official Caution—Correspondents Say Germans Retired in Disorder.

PARIS, Sept. 11, 11:20 P. M.—An official bulletin, issued late tonight, said:

"First—On the left wing our success increases. Our advances have continued. North of the River Marne and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne the Germans have abandoned to us great quantities of ammunition, stores, some wounded, and some prisoners. We have taken a flag. The British Army has captured eleven guns and some important stores and has taken from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.

"Second—In the centre the enemy has given in right along on its front between Sezanne and Revigny. The Germans have not yet fallen back from the Argonne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops have been subjected during the last five days of battle, they still find energy to pursue the enemy on its left wing.

"Lorraine and the Vosges—there is no change in this territory.

"Austro-Russian centre of operations—the Austrian Army, which was defeated at Lemberg, has not been able to assume the offensive, and in spite of heavy reinforcements it is being repulsed. On the front between Jalonne and Rawa and the River Dniester the Russians are besieging the fortified town of Grodek. The second Austrian Army has been attacked near Tomaszow, and has been compelled to retreat.

"Austro-Servian centre of operations—The Servian troops have crossed the River Save at Shabatz and Obrenovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Vizgrad."

This announcement supplemented a long review of the operations east of Paris, which was issued in the afternoon. This document tells of the success of the Allies in driving back the German right wing, under Gen. von Kluk, and of the furious but thus far indecisive assault by three German armies, those of Gen. von Bülow, the Grand Duke of Würtemberg, and the Crown Prince, upon the Allies' centre. It reads as follows:

"As we already have announced a battle has been taking place since Sept. 6 over a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun.

"From the very outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by Gen. von Kluk, which on Sept. 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back because of the danger of being enveloped. By its clever and rapid movements this army was succeeding in escaping from the Allies' grip, and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne and the west of the Ourcq River.

"But the French troops, which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the bravery of our British allies, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward, and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward the Aisne and the Oise.

German Right Back 46 Miles.

"He has thus fallen back more than sixty or seventy-five kilometers (thirty-seven to forty-six miles) in four days.

"In the meantime the Anglo-French forces, which had been operating to the south of the Marne, have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting some of them from the district south of the Forest of Crecy and others from the region north of Provins and south of Esternay, they have opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of Gen. von Kluk as well as the army of Gen. von Bülow falling back before our troops.

"It is in the region included between the plateau to the north of Sezanne and Vitry-le-François that the most desperate fighting occurred. In this region there have been operating besides the left wing of the army of Gen. von Bülow the army of Saxony and a part of the army commanded by the Prince of Würtemberg.

"The Germans have tried to break our centre by repeated and violent attacks. Our success on the plateau to the north of Sezanne enabled us in our turn to take the offensive, and in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front between the marsh of St. Gond and Sommesons district, and fell back in the region west of Vitry-le-François.

"On the Ornain River, between the Argonne Forest and the River Meuse, where the armies of the Grand Duke of Württemberg and the Crown Prince of Germany were operating, fighting was still going on with alternate advances and retreats, but without any great change in the situation.

"Thus the first phase of the battle of the Marne is turning out in favor of the allied armies, since the German right wing and centre at present are in retreat.

"On our right the situation remains without notable change in the Vosges and around Nancy, which the Germans have tried to bombard with some long range guns.

"The general situation has thus been completely transformed during the last two days from the point of view of both strategy and tactics. Not only have our troops stopped the Germans' march, which they thought was a victorious one, but the enemy has fallen back before us at nearly every point."

British in Vigorous Pursuit.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Official Press Bureau gave out this announcement today:

"The general retirement of the enemy continues.

"The British forces yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners, including wounded, and several guns, including Maxims, and large quantities of transport.

"The enemy is retreating rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder.

"In a later telegram it is declared that, from further information the captures of yesterday are higher than first reported. Considerable bodies of infantry are being found hiding in the woods, having been left behind, owing to the rapid retirement of their forces. These surrender at sight.

"This and the rifling of villages and evidences of drunkenness point to the demoralization of the enemy.

"The pursuit of the enemy is being vigorously pressed."

GERMAN CAVALRY DESTROYED

Wireless to Berlin and German General Quoted in Gloomy Talk.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has sent this dispatch from the front:

"The last remnants of the German cavalry have been destroyed and a large part of their mobile artillery and ammunition trains have been taken. Huge numbers of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off.

"A wireless message to Berlin, which was intercepted here today, said:

"'We are badly in need of horses and supplies.'

"A German General who slept in an inn here last night was overheard to say to one of his aides:

"'A great disaster has overtaken us.'

"An English officer of an aviation scouting corps remarked:

"'It will be a miracle if any of these Germans get home again. Their only anxiety now is to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers.'

"There can be no doubt that the tide has turned in the Allies' favor. The great German coup has failed. There will be no siege of Paris, and the Government can safely return from Bordeaux at once."

British Take 6,000 Prisoners, 15 Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I have received a report tonight, brought by motor car from the front, that the First and Second Divisions of the British First Army, with French cavalry and artillery, have cut off and defeated an overwhelming force of the enemy sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and fifteen guns.

PAU SEIZES SUPPLY COLUMN.

Captures Big German Ammunition Train and Blows It Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHANTILLY, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The weary and disillusioned army of Prussians is showing evidence of collapse. The Allies, exhilarated by success and by the sense they have that the weight when they have been resisting and has been pushing them backward has lost its energy and is now within the compass of their strength, are on the road to a victory that may come much sooner than is expected.

In my dispatch from Manter Sunday I endeavored to show the significance of the new German movement against the French line of Paris-Verdun. Having reached Paris, their confessed objective, the Germans despaired, with the accumulated forces opposed to them, of carrying the city, especially as they had the French Army of the East on their left flank. They made a desperate attempt to break the line of the Allies to the east and so divide it. Then, of course, they would have come upon Paris again to the east and south, their own force intact, with part of the allied forces rendered impotent. They have signally failed.

Last Monday the great effort to turn the German right wing began at Meaux. For four days previously there had been engagements between outposts in most of the villages. About this time, I think it was, Gen. Pau achieved one of his dramatic successes, and it is likely to be a most important factor in the trouble which is to come before the Germans are thrown backward decisively.

It has long been suspected that the Germans have found great difficulty in keeping their great army supplied. The British and French engineers have seen to it that not a bridge or a railroad behind them is available. They have a country in their rear which makes communication with their base a matter which is long and, it is now evident, very precarious. We know that they have been spendthrifts with their ammunition just as they have been with the lives of their men. They have staked all on a rapid success. Consequently Gen. Pau's achievement is as good as the capure of several army corps.

A crowd of his adventurous cavalry near Crepy-en-Valois swooped down on a German ammunition column nearly five miles long, captured it, and blew it up.

We know that it will be sorely needed soon, for the Germans, it seems to me, will soon be down toward their last cartridge in the plains south of the River Aisne, where the deciding battle, if things continue as they are moving now, will be fought.

To return to the neighborhood of Meaux. Since about Friday last sporadic but hard fighting had been going on in this region. A concentration from the south last Monday gave the French an opportunity at last against the German right.

Early on the morning of that day their offensive began and I think that but for the fact that the German artillery, though well directed, is supplied with many ineffective shells, and that the British came up at the last moment, this first attempt to round up the enemy might have failed.

The French had only light guns, while the Germans had heavy cannon, and though many of their shells failed to burst, the French at last began to find their position untenable.

An officer, who went through that engagement told me frankly that it shook his nerves. "The German attack," he said, "was hell."

But though inferior in force and weight of arms, the French bravely held their ground. After their offensive was checked the Germans desisted from at-

Summary of War News

The French War Office announces that the German right wing and part of the centre west of Revigny are retreating.

The official Press Bureau in London reports that the general retirement of the German forces continues. The British forces have captured 1,500 prisoners and several guns. The British forces are still pursuing the Germans.

Berlin reports through the embassy at Washington that the Germans held their own in the heavy two days' fighting east of Paris, capturing fifty guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired when the advance of a strong hostile column was reported. Fortifications southwest of Verdun have been captured, and an attack is being made on the forts south of Verdun.

Berlin also forwards an official announcement from Vienna that the Austrians have taken the offensive in the region of Lemberg, in Galicia.

In East Prussia, says Berlin, the Russians have been outflanked on the left wing and are being driven back. An invading Finland force has been defeated at Lyck.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that the Germans from the west have concentrated on the banks of the River Alle and are marching in an easterly direction while the Russian advance guard is retreating. Russian troops have occupied Suczawa and Hatna, fifty miles south of Czernowitz in Austria.

Servian forces have occupied Semlin, a town of Austria-Hungary from which the Austrians began their original attack on Servia. The Montenegrin troops have been joined by the Servians and together have begun a march on Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

The German station at Lagenburg, in German East Africa, has been captured by a British steamer which, after shelling the town, landed a small force and took possession of the place.

The allied nations have informed Turkey that they cannot accept her abrogation of the treaties taking away the extra-territorial rights of foreigners.

President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, has admonished Ambassador A. Rustem Bey for statements criticising our domestic affairs.

THE ALTOGETHER FOOLS
Made Fine and Imitation, As the Double Scene —Life.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

tacks, and the French infantry advanced only to come upon lines of masked machine guns, which swept them, driving them back for several hundred yards. The German light artillery then advanced and wrecked their lines still more, but they held to it. Knowing the supreme importance of that action they determined to wait for reinforcements till night came, and further waiting was hopeless.

When things were at their worst the British heavy artillery rolled down on the field in a scene of wild enthusiasm and blew the German position to atoms.

The carnage among the Germans was terrible.

The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Line after line of infantry at one point, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy. Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fixed themselves and placed 13-pounders to cover the moving wood.

The attack which followed won the success it merited. It almost went wrong, however, for the French cavalry, which was following, made a detour to pass the wood and dashed into view near the ammunition reserves of the Allies. German shells began falling thereabouts, but British soldiers went up the hill and pulled the boxes of ammunition out of the way of the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed.

The British army has crossed the River Marne and the German right has been turned fully thirty miles in the direction of Soissons.

All is not over yet. The French centre and right centre have a terribly hard task, but they are now doing all that French soldiers can to accomplish it, and I believe, too, that the Germans have had enough of it. Their men must be tired out.

The French are now taking the offensive, in which they have always shown skill and valor. There will be a terrible battle in the plains south of the Aisne.

A FRENCH ZOUAVE'S STORY.

Aided by Moroccans, They Fought Germans From Village to Village.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CREIL, Sept. 10.—I could write this narrative as a historian, with details gathered from many different witnesses at various parts of the lines, in a cold and aloof way, but I prefer to tell it in words of a young officer of Zouaves, who was in the thickest of fighting until when I met him and gave him wine and biscuits. He was put out of action by a piece of shell which smashed his left arm. He told me the story of the battle as he sat back, hiding his pain by a little careless smile of contempt and splashed with blood which made a mess of his uniform.

"For four days previous to Monday, Sept. 7," he said, "we were engaged in clearing out the German bosches from all the villages on the left bank of the Ourcq which they had occupied in order to protect the flank of their right wing. Unfortunately for us, the English heavy artillery which would have smashed the beggars to bits, had not yet come up to help us, although we expected them with some anxiety, as big business events began as soon as we drove the outposts back to their main lines.

"However, we were equal to the preliminary task, and, heartened by the news of an ammunition convoy which had been turned into a pretty fireworks display by 'Soixante-dix' Pau, my Zouaves, (as you see, I belong to the first division, which has a reputation to keep up, n'est ce pas?) were in splendid form. Of course, they all laughed at me. They wanted to get near those German guns and nearer still to the gunners. That was before they knew the exact meaning of shell-fire well.

"They did good things, those Zouaves of mine, but it wasn't pleasant work. We fought from village to village, very close fighting, so that sometimes we could look into our enemy's eyes. The Moroccans were with us. The native troops are unlike my boys, who are Frenchmen, and they were like demons with their bayonet work.

"Several of the villages were set on fire by the Germans before they retired from them, and soon great columns of smoke with pillars of flames and clouds of flying sparks rose up into the blue sky and made a picture of hell there, for really it was hell on earth. Our gunners were shelling Germans from pillar to post, as it were, and strewing the ground with their dead. It was across and among these dead bodies that we infantry had to charge.

"They lay about in heaps. It made me sick, even in the excitement of it all. The enemy's quick-firers were marvelous. I am bound to say we did not get it all our own way. They always manoeuvre them in the same style, and a very clever style it is. First of all, they mask them with infantry; then, when the French charge, they reveal them and put us to the test under the most withering fire. It is almost impossible to stand against it, and in this case we had to retire after each rush for about 250 meters. Then, quick as lightning, the Germans get their mitrailleuses across the ground which we had yielded to them and waited for us to come on again, when they repeated the same operation.

"I can tell you it was pretty trying to the nerves. My Zouaves were very steady in spite of fairly heavy losses. It is quite untrue to say that the Germans have a greater number of mitrailleuses than the French. I believe that the proportion is exactly the same to each division, but they handle them more cleverly, and their fire is much more effective than ours.

"In a village named Penchard there was some very sharp fighting, and some of our artillery was posted thereabouts. Presently a German aeroplane came overhead, circling round in reconnaissance, but it was out for more than that. Suddenly it began to drop bombs and, whether by design or otherwise, they exploded in the middle of a field hospital. One of my friends, a young doctor, was wounded in the left arm by a bullet from one of these bombs, but I don't know what other casualties there were. The inevitable happened shortly after the disappearance of the aeroplane. German shells searched the position and found it with unpleasant accuracy. It is always the same. The German aeroplanes are really wonderful in the way they search out the positions of our guns. We always know that within half an hour of observation by aeroplane shells will begin to fall above gunners, unless they have altered their position. It was so in this fighting round Meaux yesterday.

"For four days this hunting among the villages on the left bank of the Ourcq went on all the time, and we were not very happy with ourselves. The truth was we had no water and were four days thirsty. It was really terrible, for the heat was terrific during the day, and some of us were almost mad with thirst. Our tongues were blistered and swollen, our eyes had a silly kind of look in them, and at night we had horrid dreams. It was, I assure you, intolerable agony.

"I have said we were four days without drink, and that was because we used our last water for our horses. A gentleman has to do that, you will agree, and a French soldier is not a barbarian. Even then the horses had to go without a drop of water for two days, and I'm not ashamed to say, I wept salt tears to see the sufferings of those poor innocent creatures who did not understand the meaning of all this bloody business and who wondered at our cruelty.

"The nights were dreadful. All around us were burning villages, and at every faint puff of wind sparks floated about them like falling stars.

"But other fires were burning. Under the cover of darkness the Germans had piled the dead into great heaps and had covered them with straw and paraffin, then they had set a torch to these funeral pyres.

"Carrion crows were about in the dawn that followed. One of my own comrades lay very badly wounded, and when he wakened out of his unconsciousness one of these beastly birds was sitting on his chest waiting for him to die. That is war.

Terrifying German Shells.

"The German shells were terrifying. I confess to you that there were times when my nerves were absolutely gone. I crouched down with my men (we were in open formation) and ducked my head at the sound of the bursting shell, and I trembled in every limb as though I had a fit of ague.

"It is true that in reality the German shells are not very effective. Only about one in four explode nicely, but it is a bad thing when, as happened to me, the shells plopped around in a diameter of fifty metres. One hears the zip-zip of bullets, the boom of the great guns, the ste-tang of our French artillery, and in all this infernal experience of noise and stench the screams at times of dying horses and men joined with the fury of gun-fire and rising shrill above it, no man may boast of his courage. There were moments when I was a coward with all of them.

"But one gets used to it, as to all things. My ague did not last long. Soon I was shouting and cheering. Again we cleared the enemy out of the Village of Bregy, and that was where I fell, wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell. When I came to myself a brother officer told me things were going on well and that we had rolled back the German right. That was better than bandages to me. I felt very well again in spite of my weakness.

"It is the beginning of the end and the Germans are on the run. They are exhausted and demoralized. Their pride has been broken, they are short of ammunition, they know their plans have failed.

"Now that we have them on the move nothing will save them. This war is going to be finished quicker than people thought. I believe that in a few days the enemy will be broken and that we shall have nothing more to do than kill them as they fight back in retreat."

That is the story, without any retouching of my pen, of a young Lieutenant of Zouaves whom I met after the battle of Meaux, with blood still splashed upon his uniform.

It is a human story, giving the experience of only one individual in the great battle, but it gives also in outline a narrative of that great military operation which has done irreparable damage to the German right wing in its plan of campaign and thrust it back across the Ourcq in a great retiring movement which has also begun upon the German centre and left.

DESCRIBE FIGHT AT MEUX.

French Declare That Their Victory Menaces German Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NANTEUIL, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—It has been my good fortune to spend three hours with French officers of the artillery, zouave, and medical units. I will try to reproduce faithfully and without coloring the impression made upon them by the important battle of Meux on Monday, which resulted in clearing the Valley of the Ourcq of Germans and in relieving Paris from immediate prospect of investment. All the officers were fortunate in that their wounds were in their limbs, and they will live, as is their dearest patriotic hope, to fight again for their country. The main features of their stories were these:

1. The German right, although reinforced, has been thrust back a long way.

2. The army of the Kaiser, meeting for the first time troops almost equal in numbers, has been rolled up, sorely troubled, and taught that is not invincible.

3. The forward movement by the Allies has greatly pleased the military spirit of the French, who are showing not only splendid defensive powers, but who are advancing with a dash which has astonished and overpowered the enemy.

4. The right of the German Army, composed of some of the finest of the imperial troops, has retired so far that the centre must give way or risk its line of communications.

5. Gen. Pau, operating on the British left, has scored a tremendous advantage by capturing an enormous ammunition column seven kilometers in length. This he has destroyed, and has left the German right very short of ammunition for guns and rifles.

The advanced bases of the Allies have gone forward, indicating confidence of the General Staff in the British and French forces' ability to keep the Germans on the move.

SURROUND A GERMAN CORPS.

Allies Said to be Fighting Fiercely to Capture 40,000.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Besides the official news of the German retirement which you already have, I have reason to believe that there is other evidence of demoralization and other promises of victory in a corner of the field to which no official reference is made. This is the region from which Paris was first threatened, to the south of Senlis, which is twenty-one miles north-northeast of the city.

It is curious that fighting should again be taking place there, for the Germans were supposed to have evacuated the district, falling back eastward to their main body.

It would appear, however, that their extreme right, possibly trying to effect one of the turning movements, which are favored by the Prussian staff, has been cut across by the French line from Compiègne to Meux, while on the other side it is threatened by the army of Paris.

Scattered bodies, amounting to an army corps of 40,000 Germans, are believed to be thus surrounded.

I am told that hard fighting took place yesterday near Nanteuil, Crepy en Valois, and Senlis, that the French to the south of Compiègne had divided the German forces, and that the army corps was practically surrounded east of Nanteuil and Crepy.

Approximate Line of Allies' Forces After Five Days' Fighting in France.

BATTLE STILL FAR FROM WON.

London Thinks Germans Are Planning Some New Stroke.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The battle of the Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle, which now has been in progress for a week in the territory between Paris and Verdun, has not yet reached a decisive result. The German right, however, in the face of superior forces and threatened with an outflanking movement, continues to retire to the north along the route over which Gen. von Kluk made his swift advance on Paris from the Belgian border.

With Gen. von Kluk also, according to French official reports, the right wing of Gen. von Bülow's army, which supported his left, is falling back toward the Rivers Aisne and Oise. On von Bülow's left the army of the Prince of Würtemberg, which had been trying for weeks to break through the French line, also has stopped fighting and retired north.

The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the Prince of Würtemberg's army and the army commanded by the German Crown Prince, is still fighting with varying success.

These armies appear, however, to have passed Verdun, as Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that fortress.

A comprehensive French official report, issued tonight, shows that Gen. von Kluk got further east and south of Paris than had heretofore been disclosed. Apparently, if the German armies on his left had moved anywhere nearly as quickly as he did, the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.

Faced, however, by a strong Anglo-French force, and with another French force advancing from Paris, and threatening his flank and his communications, Gen. von Kluk was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the River Ourcq. In this fighting, according to the reports, some German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transport were taken.

A rain storm is reported to have caused great difficulties in the marshy district yesterday, but did not stop the operations. The fusillades of the troops and the artillery duel proceeded all day. It is believed that the retiring Germans suffered more than the Allies from the storm, as their withdrawing columns were incumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons.

In their retirement Gens. von Kluk and von Bülow had at their heels the French Army, which they went south to fight and which, when the Germans started to fall back, quickly advanced and took the offensive. While this fighting must have been severe, the real hard blows of the battle appear to have been struck between Vitry-le-François and Sezanne.

Pau Seizes the Hills.

Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by von Bülow's right, Saxon army, and the Prince of Würtemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, according to the French report, and were only stopped when Gen. Pau got possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their way from Chalons.

It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that daily a fight occurred, which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that this retirement into the hills west of Vitry-le-François was made to enable Gen. von Moltke and the German General Staff to plan some other means or way of breaking through the French line.

Although the Germans have had to send some of their best troops back to Prussia to meet the Russian advance, it is not thought here that there will be any long pause in their efforts to beat the French.

Crown Prince Frederick William, who has with him part of the Prince of Württemberg's army, is still fighting, and all that the French report says of this battle is that there is no great change in the situation, there being alternate advances and retreats.

The Germans have brought up some siege guns against Nancy and here, as in the Vosges, it is reported there is no change in the situation.

The British public seems well satisfied with the result of the battle so far as it has gone, but the military experts warn it that it is not over yet. It is suggested by some military men as being possible that the French are only holding the line of the Marne on sufferance while the Germans are making some changes in their line of communications. Among these experts it is thought that there is no reason to suppose that the German Army has yet been fought to a standstill.

It is reported that Germany is withdrawing troops from Alsace, but whether they are for the Prussian frontier or to support the armies which are facing the Allies in Western France has not been disclosed.

It is thought likely, however, that the German General Staff will gather all the forces it can to get through the French force east of Paris, either by the route they have been trying the last week or through Lunéville.

PRAISES FRENCH ARMY.

British Military Critic Says It Has Settled Down to Real War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—Col. Repington, military correspondent of The London Times writes:

"Gen. Joffre must be congratulated upon having seized the psychological moment for this counter-stroke and for having engaged with his whole strength. If there be a man with a rifle in France who is not in this battle he is out of place.

"The French Army deserves our warmest and heartiest congratulations for the vigor and gallantry with which it is fighting. We no longer read of slap-dash attack by armies and fractions of armies in eccentric directions. All the armies are in line, all effort converges to a common end, and in all probability the French artillery is able at last to intervene effectively in the battle.

"The French armies are content to fight methodically and in union. In spite of their past losses and of their early disappointments, they are fighting nobly and with tenacity as well as dash.

"Our eyes naturally are fixed mainly upon the deeds of our own army, but we must not forget that we occupy a comparatively small part of the allied line and that throughout the rest of the front the French armies have for four or five days not only withstood victoriously the German attacks, but have in nearly all cases gained ground and driven the Germans back. The initiative certainly, and we hope we may add the moral ascendancy, have passed to the Allies, who can legitimately hope for great results from their long and determined fighting.

"We still seek on every side for the reason which caused the German change of direction last week, with the entirely unexpected opening which it gave to the Allies. The change laid open the German right to the offensive return which has been delivered with refreshing vigor and appeared to some people to infer indecision in the German higher command and a certain want of confidence in the success of the German plans.

"It is said that the Kaiser telegraphed recently to the head of a neutral State that when he had beaten the French he would keep them occupied with 500,000 men and employ all the remainder of his forces against Russia.

"It is quite possible that he and his staff, who have, after all, no past experience in war, may have overestimated the earlier successes of the German arms.

"The victories gained, the number of Allies killed, wounded, and prisoners, the capture of much material of war, and the inexplicable surrender of certain so-called strong places at the first summons may easily have led the Germans to make false assumption concerning the general situation.

"We have never been decisively beaten. There has been neither surrender nor rout. The first operations of the Allies were initiated under thoroughly bad conditions, and it was not until the Allies fell back to the Marne and the German change of direction took place that the Anglo-French armies re-established their line and were in position to engage with advantage.

"The strategical and political aim of the Germans was not attained, for the Allies kept the field in full strength, took no account of the wretched fortresses, which came tumbling down, and presented an inviolate front to the German armies.

"The Germans had no more chance of containing us with 500,000 men than they had of flying over the moon. If this was their calculation or even if they expected to hold us with twice 500,000 men, they were very much in error."

CRACK REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

Rifles of Prussian Guard Reported Annihilated by British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I learn from the front that in the attack on the Germans on Wednesday afternoon the British force punished the Prussian Guard in the severest possible manner.

The entire Jäger regiment, the Rifles of the Guard, a crack corps of nearly 3,000 men, was completely wiped out.

There is not the slightest doubt that but for the superb handling of the German right by Gen. von Kluck a large part of Emperor William's forces would have been captured. The allied cavalry did wonders and three or four additional divisions of cavalry would have contributed toward a complete rout of the Germans.

FOLLOWING THE VICTORS.

Correspondent Finds Many German Dead in Trenches Near Meaux.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—These have been grim fights around Meaux for the last few days. It is no single battlefield—rather a continuous line of battles; but Poincy, Penchard, and Chambry may be remembered in history as the triangle where the flood was first turned back.

The loss has been great, especially on the side of the Germans. Peasants today were shoveling into long trenches the terrible harvest of death. All around was the litter of battle—smashed rifles, smashed helmets and broken life. I could follow the fighting foot by foot. Haystacks had been torn down and scattered over the field for trusses of shelter. The haystacks still standing had their north sides torn with shrapnel.

In the scorched woods were trees cut down and broken, and long brown lines of trenches. Some of our own men took me around these intrenchments. They were finely made, but in the hurry not so well finished as those which Italian workmen, turned out to this surprising task instead of digging metropolitan tunnels, have made near Paris.

At Chancotin peasants were burying many hundred Germans by the trenches in a wilderness of swords, rifles, and broken saddles, and in the distance, far up the Marne and Ourcq, the battle was still going on. In Meaux, as I looked over the bridge, steam barges, deep in the green shadow of the river below, were moving slowly toward Paris, with yet more wounded. Their decks were bright with the blue and red guards.

Even on this side of Meaux were overturned wagons, sunken barges and the inevitable trenches and piled trusses. Farther forward, on the Ourcq, were torn and scrambled banks, where I was told our cavalry drove the enemy actually into the river.

Beyond Chambry there was yet another sign—a collection of 150 German wounded, possibly too badly to move. At last we were following an advance, if only in a small corner of a great field.

FRENCH SEIZE ALL AUTOS.

Follow German Idea to Speed Up Transportation of Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Allies, following up their recent successes with much ardor, forced the German invaders today to continue the retirement of their right flank and centre from the east of Paris. The Germans abandoned much equipment and at the same time sacrificed many prisoners, and left their wounded where they fell.

The German troops further east still maintain their positions, but they are being vigorously assailed by the Allies, who show great keenness, despite the fact that they have been incessantly under fire for five days.

The Government has ordered the commandeering of every automobile still in private hands, to transport troops and munitions to the front. All the services of the commissariat to supply the allied armies are working well.

All who witnessed the combats agree that around the Marne five Germans were killed for every ally.

DENIES FALL OF MAUBEUGE.

Anyway, Says French Report, the Germans Took No 40,000 Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The French Embassy gave out today this official dispatch from the Government at Bordeaux:

"No official confirmation of the fall of Maubeuge has been received at Army Headquarters. Anyway, the garrison at Maubeuge is not one-half what was reported by the German press agencies." (German reports said 40,000 prisoners were taken there.)

This comment was made by the embassy:

"The alleged numbers are on a par with the news of the French aeroplane having dropped bombs on Nuremberg and with that of 'francs-tireurs (snipers) having been organized 'two months before the war.' If they had been, some trace of them would probably have been found since, and none has. The truth is that neither before nor after Germany declared war on France was any such corps organized."

The French Embassy also made public this dispatch from Bordeaux, presumably written last night:

"Today, (Sept. 10,) at 6 P. M., from indications given out by the War Department, marked advantages against the German right wing have been won by our troops. To the north of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre the First German Army corps was obliged to recross the Marne, and yesterday night, below a line formed by the River Ladhuis and the towns of Meay and Fere-en-Tardenios, the Marne was free from German troops, according to reports from British aviators.

"Our troops in Champagne were forced by the Third German Army Corps to retire to Gourgancon and Sa-

lons, but part of the ground lost was regained by us.

"The Fifth German Army before Vascincourt in the Argonne was attacked by our troops. We progressed slightly.

"The fort of Genicourt, in the Meuse Valley, was attacked by the Germans.

"Slight progress on the road to Châtean Salons, in Lorraine, by the Sixth German Army. In the Forest of Champenoux part of that advance was lost."

HANG ON GERMANS' FLANK.

British Troops and Artillery Strike Hard as They Pursue.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Ligny, France, says, under date of Thursday:

"A trip along the valley of the Marne today brought gratifying evidence of the reality of the German retreat. On Sunday the British and Germans were at grips east of this place. Shuttered shop fronts and empty houses still testify to the German menace.

"Since then the Teuton has been driven steadily back beyond the Trilhort and Crécy-en-Brie line, where the hardest fighting occurred beyond Meaux, where the Teuton now is. In this strategic movement of Gen. von Kluk's army rearward along the Marne Valley the British Army has played a leading rôle.

"Gen. French's army advanced to meet the German Emperor's hosts with what must have been forced marches from their temporary base to the southeast of Paris. The whole British Army, except cavalry, passed through Lagny, and the incoming troops were so wearied that many of them at the first opportunity lay down in the dust and slept where they were. But a few hours' rest worked a great change, and a few days later the British troops were following the slow German retreat up the valley with bulldog tenacity.

"The British artillery did notable work in those days, according to the French military surgeons who were stationed at Lagny. At points near here the bodies of slain Germans who fell before the British gunners still litter the ground, and the grim crop must be still heavier further up the valley, where the fighting was more desperate.

"Sanguinary incidents were plentiful in the week of fighting to the south of the Marne. In an engagement not far from here the British captured thirty Germans who had given up their arms and were standing under guard when, encouraged by a sudden forward effort of the German front, they made a dash for their rifles. They were mown down by a volley from the British Guards before they could reach their weapons.

"At Lagny one of the sights of the town is a shattered bridge, which was blown up by Gen. French a week ago as soon as he got his army across it. At that time British infantry and artillery had poured through the town and over the bridge for several days. Exactly why the bridge was blown up is not clear, as the British Army was full of confidence and advancing against an enemy who had been brought to a halt. Possibly Gen. French's idea was to keep raiding detachments of German cavalry from incursions into the villas and gardens of the western suburbs.

"At Lagny one is told that fifteen minutes after the bridge had been reduced to a twisted mass of steel and broken masonry, a belated order came to save it, but the British engineers, who had received the order to destroy it, had done their work well.

"The people of Lagny, who now have to use a make-shift ferry to cross the river, take the destruction of their beautiful bridge in good part. They are too grateful for their deliverance from the Germans to grumble about the wrecked bridge.

"Close to Meaux the Germans seem to have stayed their retreat last night, and even to have made a slight advance. It was apparently merely a rear guard covering movement.

"The British Army no longer forms the left wing of the allies. On its left is a French army—one of seven which are now in the field."

RECAPTURE MUELHAUSEN.

French Troops Said to Have Occupied Alsatian Town.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that advices from Basle say that the French have recaptured Mülhausen in Upper Alsace.

A Central News dispatch from Rome says that telegrams from Berlin say that the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the Germans continues. They are withdrawing to Strasburg and Metz.

It is admitted that the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the enemy is continually receiving fresh troops.

PRINCE ATTACKING VERDUN.

Heavy German Artillery Bombards Forts Under Eyes of Kaiser's Heir.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter says that dispatches received there from Berlin announce that the general headquarters of the German Crown Prince have been established in a fortified position to the westward of Verdun.

Parts of the Crown Prince's army have attacked forts south of Verdun, which since yesterday has been bombarded by German heavy artillery.

SUSPECTS A GERMAN TRAP.

English Correspondent Sees a Plan to Strike Allies From Northwest.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Express thinks that there is a distinct possibility of a German attack by the extreme right of their army, coming towards Paris from the south of Amiens.

The masses of the German armies seem not to have been seriously engaged thus far, he says. They came very close to Paris and are now being pushed back with great ease by the British Army and it may be that their object is to draw the allied forces toward the east, thus removing them from Paris and exposing them to the danger of running their heads into a prepared position.

REFUSE MEDIATION NOW.

Allies' Attitude Bluntly Set Forth by a London Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The Daily Mail in an editorial this morning says:

"The Pope uses unexceptionable language and betrays a spirit and an outlook worthy of his high office. But, except as a revelation of the mind and character of Benedict XV., it can have at present no tangible of political value.

"As much, too, may be said of the vague discussions now going on in the United States as to the possibilities of ending the war. Some plain words on the subject now may save both the Americans and ourselves trouble and disappointment hereafter.

"It will no doubt be Germany's game to throw out more or less nebulous intimations that she is prepared to consider terms of peace. She will not, of course, mean it, but the pretense may be plausible enough to induce neutral statesmen to make offers of mediation. The offer will be unanimously rejected by the Allies, and the German calculation is that the onus of continuing the war will thus be put on their shoulders and that their apparent obstinacy will alienate neutral opinion.

"It may, therefore, be useful to declare at once that from a British standpoint this is to be a fight to the finish and that the only terms on which it can be concluded are those of Germany's absolute surrender. The menace of Prussian militarism must be removed forever.

"Americans and all other peace-loving neutrals may be assured that we are forced to take this stand, not from any love of war, not because we desire to prolong the losses and miseries of the present struggle, but because this is the only one, on conclusion, compatible with the existence of democratic liberty in Western Europe, the only means of preserving freedom and civilization from being cowed by force, and the only road to lasting peace."

LIKE RETREAT ON RICHMOND.

But Allies Gained Strength Where Lee Could Not.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Outlook says:

"Perhaps the shrewdest commentary on the conduct of the war in France during the steady and unbroken retreat of the Allies was that made by a military correspondent of a New York paper who compared the German advance with that of Grant on Richmond in 1864 and the retreat of the Allies with that of Lee.

"The writer pointed out that during the struggle Grant lost half his army, while Lee's losses were comparatively slight. Grant could afford these losses, but the Germans have no such margin as that upon which the Federal leader could draw. It is obvious that if the position of reinforcements had been reversed, so that the Confederate Army grew while Grant's dwindled, the victory must in the end have been with the Confederates.

"The comparison is apt and shows that shrewd American observers of the great struggle in Europe were under no illusions with regard to the retreat from Mons to the gates of Paris and were able to grasp the strategy of Gen. Joffre with greater accuracy than many Europeans. There are few lessons in the fortunes of war that were not taught and learned in the States during the War of Secession."

KAISER TELEGRAPHS GENERAL.

Tells von Hindenburg He Has Won Immortal Glory.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 11, and London, Sept. 12.)—The text of the telegram of Emperor William, which he sent to Gen. von Hindenburg on the occasion of the latter's victory at Lannenberg, a village of East Prussia, seventy-five miles southwest of Königsburg, has been given out officially here. It follows:

"Your telegram of Sept. 1 gave me unspeakable pleasure. You accomplished a deed of arms almost unique in history, which assures you and your troops immortal glory, and which will, if God pleases, free the dear Fatherland from the enemy forever."

DELCASSE'S SON WOUNDED.

Son of French Foreign Minister in a German Hospital.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch received here from Amsterdam, says the Cologne Gazette states that the son of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has been wounded and is in a hospital at Diedenhofen, near Metz.

Prince Frederick of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse and Princess Margaret, sister of the German Empress, previously reported wounded, was shot in the breast, according to this statement.

Capt. Armstrong, late Private Secretary to Prince William of Wied, recently ruler of Albania, who was taken prisoner at Munich, has been released on parole.

DECORATED ON BATTLEFIELD.

Brave Corporal Saved His Colonel, Then Took German Standard.

LIMOGES, France, Sept. 11.—On a train loaded with wounded which passed here today was a young French officer, Albert Palaphy, whose bravery on the field of battle won for him the Legion of Honor.

As a Corporal of the Tenth Dragoons at the beginning of the war Palaphy took part in a recent fight with the Germans. In the thick of the battle, finding his Colonel wounded and helpless, he rushed to his aid, hoisted him upon his shoulders, and under a rain of machine gun bullets carried him safely to the French lines. The same day Palaphy was promoted to be a Sergeant.

Soon afterward, although wounded, he distinguished himself in another affair, leading a charge of his squad against the Baden Guard, whose standard he himself captured. Wounded by a ball which had pierced through the lower part of his stomach, and covered with lance thrusts, he was removed from the battlefield during the night, and learned that he had been promoted to be a sub-Lieutenant and nominated to be Chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

This incident of decorating a soldier on the battlefield recalls Napoleonic times.

DECEIVE BY BUGLE CALLS.

German Ruses Said to Have Cost French Troops Dear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Liberté gives details of the fighting in northeast France obtained from a Sergeant of a line regiment, twice promoted on the battlefield, whose father, four brothers and eighteen other members of his family are serving in the army. He said:

"The Germans do the most harm by various ruses, which our impetuosity renders only too successful. For instance, they sound the French bugle call for 'charge' so that we are often caught in a deadly fire of mitrailleuses.

"Another time a force we were pressing hard suddenly retired, leaving a group of apparently French soldiers round a French flag who cried out 'Help!' We were charging to the rescue when we were met by a deadly fire from a concealed battery.

"At other times the calls of 'cease fire' or even 'retire' cause us to abandon the attack, and enable the enemy to withdraw without loss from almost hopeless positions."

AS BETWEEN SHEAR BLADES.

Hazardous Position of German Right Wing Graphically Described.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Bordeaux says:

"Since Sunday, when the enemy's sweep, southeast of Paris, was checked on the Grand Morin, the German war machine has been showing signs of wear.

"On Tuesday the German command first became apprehensive for the safety of its communications and saw looming on its right flank a possibility of disaster.

"North of Paris the French found ample room for assembling a large army and while the British were slipping from the northeast of Paris to the east with the Germans, their place of glory was taken by a strong French force which moved up to the River Ourcq and became a very serious menace to the enemy's retreating movement.

"The Ourcq formed the upper blade of a pair of shears which, as they were gradually closed, the Grand Morin, the Petit Morin, and the River Marne formed the lower blade.

"Immediately the German staff realized this situation it endeavored to extricate itself from between the blades by a rapid retreat."

POINCARE LAUDS SOLDIERS.

President Sends His Congratulations to French Army Leader.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré has written a letter to Minister of War Millerand, asking him to convey the congratulations of the Government to Gen. Joffre and the French Army on the successes gained in co-operation with the English allies in repulsing the Germans to the east of Paris.

"Our valiant armies," the letter said, "again during the last four days battles have given striking proofs of their bravery and dash. The strategical idea conceived by the Commander in Chief with such foresight, and realized with so much coolness of method and resolution, has been followed during the recent operations by impeccable tactics.

"Far from being fatigued by weeks of long marching and incessant fighting, our troops have shown more endurance and keenness than ever. With the vigorous aid of our British allies, they have pushed the enemy east of Paris, and the brilliant successes they have accomplished and the magnificent qualities they have displayed are a certain augury of definite victories."

RAILWAYS AID FRENCH PLANS.

Strategic Lines in Rear Important Factors in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Owing to the limited information given in the official bulletins the press are unable to guage the military situation with accuracy, but the Echo de Paris, military critic says:

"In the midst of the general uncertainty one thing is certain. The last four days have been more than satisfactory."

The Liberté points out that of great aid to the French in the present operations are the numerous strategic railways, serving the district. These permit the easy conveyance of reinforcements and supplies. Such lines run from Troyes and Chaumont toward the Argonne, the Meuse Maulny, and the Valley of the Aube from Romilly to Sézanne, Esternay, and Montmirail.

PRINCE DIES OF WAR WOUND.

Was Shot at Maubeuge—His Father Died at Namur.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Meiningen, by way of Amsterdam, says that Emperor William personally has telegraphed to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen informing him of the death of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen. The Prince was buried with military honors at Maubeuge.

The Prince was wounded in the fighting around Maubeuge. He was a son of Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed at Namur on Aug. 23. Prince Ernest was born in 1883.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PERIL.

Berlin Socialist Organ Sees the Danger From Blockade.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The Berlin Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, takes a pessimistic view of the German situation so far as the economic position is concerned.

"The greatest danger," it says, "is not that Germany may be defeated, but that the war will take a long time. Germany's economic danger is that the English fleet will prevent the importation of cotton, silk, copper, oil, lead, leather, rubber, and other raw materials which are necessary to the continuance of Germany's industrial life, and that therefore she will be compelled to close her factories.

"Already the number of unemployed is immense. If it is not possible to help this army of starving people, it will become a greater danger than the danger of the military army's defeat."

BAR SEPARATE PEACE.

Agreement Before War Started Between Germany and Austria.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Sept. 11.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties of the Triple Entente, not to make peace separately.

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GERMANS RUSH FROM GHENT—COMMISSION TO SEE WILSON

GERMANS HURRYING SOUTH FROM GHENT

Plan of Investing Antwerp Apparently Abandoned for the Present.

BELGIANS ARE IN PURSUIT

But They Must Not Violate Neutrality by Crossing the French Frontier.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Sept. 11.—A large force of Germans, estimated at between 40,000 and 60,000 men, which was prevented from wrecking the town by the offer of food supplies, is now marching at full speed southward, and is expected soon to reach Courtrai. Only a small force of about 3,000 men has been left near Ghent.

The Germans, as I understand, are under orders to join the main army which is fighting the Allies in France. Ghent has been unable to supply the necessary amount of foodstuffs demanded by the Germans, and now fears that out of pique the 3,000 Germans left near Ghent will enter the town and wreak vengeance upon the defenseless inhabitants.

The Germans are in great straits for food supplies. The motor cars which the people of Ghent sent to the Germans with what food they had have been commandeered to fetch food from Oudenarde.

There is reassuring news from Antwerp. A large German force has retired to the northwest of the city, near Massenhover. This retirement, as well as that to the south, leads one to the conclusion that the Germans have for a time given up the idea of investing Antwerp. If this is so, Antwerp has been saved through one thing—the flooding of the fields from the canals. So successfully has the scheme of flooding been carried out near Antwerp that a Belgian officer told me today that it would be almost impossible for the Germans to bring up their siege guns and heavy artillery which were used to take Liège and Namur.

Belgium, then, for the moment, is not of much importance; but, assuming that the Allies inflict a smashing blow in France, by what route will the Germans retire? A large number must return through Belgium. Then, surely, they will be cut off. That will be the moment when all eyes will be turned again to this little country.

Belgians Free to Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Thursday, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The sudden southward turn past Ghent of the Germans means that they have been called to strengthen the right wing of the invaders.

What is at once important is that this releases the Belgian field army for an offensive thrust. Such a thrust may, in the opinion of well-informed observers, be expected almost immediately. Whether the Belgians will strike at once for the recovery of their capital or will follow the Germans by the way of Ghent is doubtful. It is fairly certain, from the rigor with which the game has so far been played, that their advance will be controlled by purely military considerations. The recapture of Louvain and Brussels would have great emotional and some political value; but both are open cities in an open country, and their recapture would be disastrous.

In speculating as to the immediate future, one element must not be forgotten. The Belgian Army cannot operate outside of Belgian soil. To do so would be to compromise and corrupt at its source the very principle of Belgian neutrality, on which the whole moral strength of the Allies and of Belgium itself is based. If, then, they are in pursuit of the enemy and fail to overtake them before they reach the French frontier, they will have to wait there in position for their return.

Chasing an Army Corps.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ghent says that Belgian troops are pursuing a German army corps, which is marching toward France. An engagement has taken place on the right bank of the Scheldt in the triangle formed by Oudenarde, Courtrai, and Renais.

The Germans are said to have evacuated the region of the Scheldt between Antwerp and Ghent. Many German soldiers detached from their units are being made prisoners in the environs of Termonde.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp gives the following official announcement, issued today by the Belgian Government.

"The Provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg and almost the whole of Eastern Flanders are now free of the enemy. Our troops have reoccupied Termonde. The last engagement occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Termonde, costing the Germans serious losses and a definite defeat.

"A German column from Melle, (four miles southeast of Ghent,) going in the direction of Oudenarde, (fourteen miles southwest of Ghent,) attempted during the night to return northward. Finding itself checked at Eenane Heights, it turned again southward.

"The operations undertaken by our field army against the German forces masking the fortified position at Antwerp, the first result of which was the capture of Eerschot, were continued today with method and success. Our army advanced continually and inflicted important losses on the Germans. These losses were due to the action of our artillery, principally to the work of our new field guns, whose effects were decisive."

ANTWERP, Sept. 11.—It is officially announced here today that the town of Waereghem, in the Belgian province of West Flanders, was bombarded by the Germans yesterday for thirty minutes. There were no casualties, and only a few houses were destroyed by the German fire.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—Advices received here from an authoritative source in Antwerp are to the effect that Field Marshal von der Goltz, the Military Governor of the part of Belgium occupied by German troops, attempted yesterday to open negotiations with Antwerp. To this end he made use of a member of the Belgian Cabinet who had remained behind in Brussels.

No importance is attached to this effort, and the Belgian Government has ignored it.

GERMANS ATTACK IN EAST PRUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

them, they have cut off the Austro-German Army completely and surrounded it in front and on the flank, the other sides being retained by the rivers San and Vistula, with plenty of marsh land before the rivers are reached.

The Russians have summoned this right wing to surrender. The cavalry has got behind the retreating army with guns, and the situation of the Austro-Germans now is desperate. To cross marshes and rivers with cavalry and artillery forcing it from the opposite bank is more than any beaten army ever accomplished since Napoleon's time. Moreover, the Austro-Germans have lost the bulk of their supply trains, and the men must be starving.

"The Opole-Juzobine line of forty miles, which the Austro-Germans had strongly fortified in order to secure to them a chance of retreat, has been taken by storm, thus removing the last obstacle to Russia's pursuit southward.

"The climax to this operation has nearly been reached, for the Russian cavalry on Thursday covered twenty miles, fighting all the way the enemy's rear guard.

"The Austrian Army, resting on the fortified centre at Grodek, still maintains the stubborn fight but the end must be near for this front also, for the arrival of fugitives from the rout of the Tomaszow army and the knowledge that the Russians have now got between thm and the retreating left wing of the original line of battle cannot fail to complete the demoralization of the forces which have now been for ten days fighting a defensive action against an ever-increasing number of foes."

Austrian Army Trapped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — Col. Nicolai Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, tonight issued the following official statement based on a cablegram from his Government at Petrograd regarding the Russian campaign:

"The fortified position of the Austrians at Opolie Juzobin, (between Lublin and the San River,) has been taken by our troops.

"On Sept. 10, during the pursuit which followed our successes, some of our columns, in one day, covered a distance of 20 miles, with a running fight going on. Our cavalry is in the rear of the enemy.

"Tomaszow has been taken by our troops after a stubborn battle.

"Serious fighting continues along the line from Rava-Russka to the River Dniester.

"On the East Prussian front the Germans continue to advance. Their main effort seems to be directed toward the region of the Mazur Lakes.

"Near Myshinetz and Horjele our troops have repulsed the Germans, inflicting on them heavy losses.

"The last two named points are on the Russo-Prussian frontier southeast of Ortelsburg."

RUSSIAN BORDER FIGHTING.

Situation in the Various Theatres of Operation So Far as Disclosed.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10. — German troops brought to East Prussia from the west have concentrated on the Alle. Yesterday they began to advance, and considerable columns crossed the line of the Mazurian lakes. The Russian advance guard, while delaying the German advance, retired eastward.

In Poland Gen. Dankl's army is still being forced back by the Russians beyond Kranik, and this part of the Lublin government is almost free from Austrian troops.

On the line from Tomaszow and Rava-Russka to the Dniester fighting is still raging fiercely.

The long struggle in the Province of Lublin is now drawing to a close and the result clearly defines itself as a victory for the Russians all along the line. The Russian General Staff vouchsafes for the present little more than brief indications of events that happened a few days ago. Even these hints, however, are sufficient to reveal a striking picture of the entire breakdown of the Austrians' plans. The Austrian left was particularly successful in its northward advance on Lublin because it had on its left flank the Vistula, on the western side of which, in the Provinces of Radom and Kielce, the Austrian forces had been operating for some time previous to the Bug River battle.

Two German reinforcements were sent forward from Silesia some ten days ago. This northernmost Austrian army, under Gen. Dankl, was threatening Lublin from Opolie. Now we see it retreating rapidly along the way it came and its transport trains have been scattered by Russian artillery firing from that left bank of the Vistula which so recently protected the Austrian flank. Further east, at Frampol, Russian cavalry dashed into the very midst of the Austrian transport trains.

The chief impediments to the Russian advance were fortified positions established by the Austrians in the hills and forests to the south of Lublin. From these strong positions the troops of Gen. von Auffenberg have been at last dislodged and they, too, are hurrying southward before the might of the Russian onset.

Worst of all is the position of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, which bore the brunt of the fighting near Tomaszow. The Russians attacked it vigorously from the north and east and drove it into disorderly retreat.

The Second Austrian Army, which was routed at Lemberg, has received reinforcements and made a desperate effort to support the Archduke's army, or, at any rate, to cover its retreat by holding a line extending from the Dniester north to Rava-Russka.

A part of the Fourteenth Army Corps from the Tyrol made a night attack on the Russians at Rava-Russka, but on Tuesday were repulsed with a loss of 500 prisoners.

The vital question for the Austrians now is whether by any means they can save their armies and prevent their defeat becoming a catastrophe. And while this grim question is being decided in the throes of the final struggle, the Russians and Germans are massing their forces in Prussia for the struggle that is to come.

FOLLOWING AUSTRIANS UP.

But Russians Now Are Opposed by Heavy Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians are following up the Austro-German Armies retreating from the north, which are still retiring further into the impracticable marshy country which I have already described.

Owing to strong reinforcements, largely German, which have been brought up against the Russians operating on the Rava-Russka front—that is, the armies which took Lvov, Halicz, Stryi, Nikolaieff, and other strategic points—heavy and stubborn fighting has been in progress there during the last three days on a front of forty to fifty miles. The Austrian defense here is strengthened by the fact that the strongly fortified position at Gorodok, eighteen miles west of Lvov, still holds out against the Russian attack.

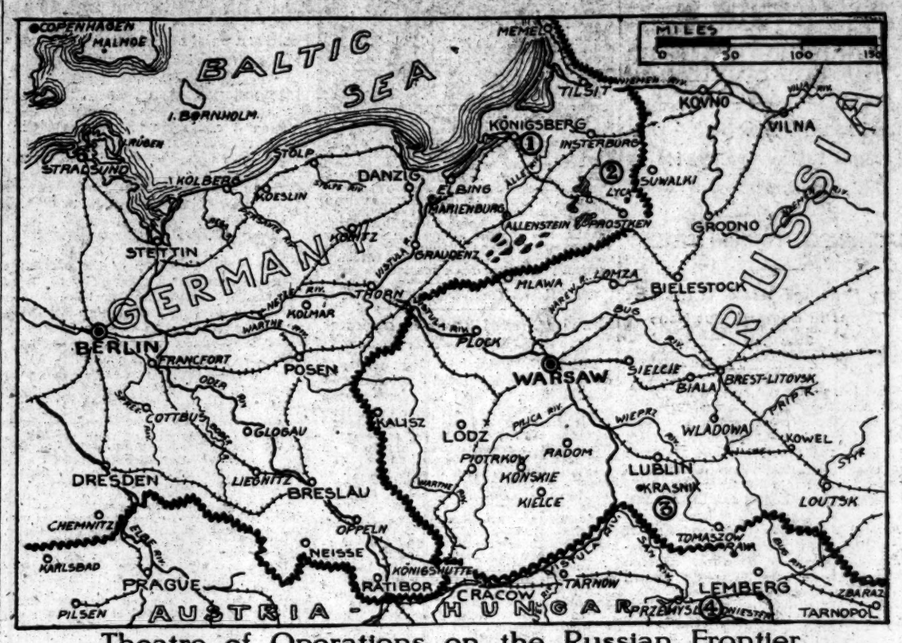
Two marches west of Gorodok is the great Austrian fortress of Przemysl, which, with Cracow, will serve as a rallying point for the armies routed on the northern front. The completion of the Russian operations in the whole of this district is evidently being delayed by the necessity of moving up more troops to meet the strong reinforcements already in position with the enemy.

The extraordinary endurance of the Russian forces is illustrated by the fact that the army which took the fortified stronghold of Nikolaieff after two days' fighting had only a couple of hours' rest before being marched off to join the regiments fighting before Gorodok.

No doubt is entertained here of the ultimate success of the fight, but the public are called upon to exercise rather more patience than they have been accustomed to of late with Russian progress being all along so rapid and victorious.

Strategically the position remains much the same and equally adverse to the Austro-German allies, but instead of the Russian front on a line extending approximately from Rava-Russka to the Dneister, breaking through and attacking the rear of the Austro-German armies operating toward Lublin the position is reversed. The Austro-German armies are round in the north and the Russians pursuing from this region are rapidly approaching the rear of the Austro-German forces facing eastward.

The Russian authorities have thoroughly established the use by German troops of dum-dum bullets. The latest cases occurred near Kalisch, where the German troops have intrenched themselves and whence they make raids into the surrounding country.



Theatre of Operations on the Russian Frontier

1, Region where the Germans defeated the Russians in East Prussia; 2, Lyck, where army corps from Finland was repulsed; 3, Lublin district, where Austrian main army is engaged in life-and-death struggle; 4, region in Galicia where Austrian right wing, heavily reinforced, is trying to retrieve its great defeat at Lemberg.

POISONED WATER FOR TROOPS.

Russian Cavalry Say They Drank of It and Became Ill.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Saturday, Sept. 12.—How a large squad of Russian cavalrymen met death from drinking poisoned water given to them by a German peasant on the road near Königsberg, Eastern Prussia, is described by the Moscow correspondent of the Retsch.

The cavalry was riding from Insterberg over rough roads and in intense heat, says the correspondent. The thirsty troopers stopped at a small village and asked a peasant for a drink. He brought out two pails of water. Shortly after drinking it, nearly 100 men were attacked with spasms, indicating poisoning. Four of the troopers returned to the village and demanded that the peasant drink from the same pails. When he refused they took him captive and turned him over to their officers for court-martial.

AUSTRIANS RESUME ATTACK.

Nearly 1,000,000 Russians Said to be Fighting in Galicia.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.—The following official German statement was received here last night by wireless:

"In the eastern theatre of the war the battle has been recommenced and the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg.

"During the nine days' fighting it is estimated that the Russians have had engaged 560,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns, and 2,000 field guns."

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 11.—An official German communication made public here denies that the Russians have taken many prisoners at Lemberg, that the fortress at Przemysl is surrounded by Russians, and that Russian forces are advancing on Cracow.

PRAISES RUSSIA'S DEED.

She Has Shattered an Ancient Empire, Says London Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times says editorially:

"If we are to observe due proportion in examining the various phases of this spacious war, there can be no doubt that pride of place must be assigned today to the astonishing achievements of Russia. While the Allies in the west have been steadfastly battling against mighty and highly efficient armies, she has been shattering an ancient empire. No smaller result can follow the brilliant operations of the Russians in Galicia and southern Poland."

The Morning Post says:

"It seems hardly possible for Austria to recover her military strength, and if the Russian armies in Galicia can continue their rapid advance, Austria must in a short time be considered off the board."

The Daily Mail, urging the necessity for refuting the fictions issued by Germany to the detriment of England, says:

"It is not enough merely to issue statements in London, or to cable them to our Ambassadors and Consuls abroad. We must see that they are widely reproduced in the press of countries like Italy, Holland, Sweden, United States, and Turkey, which have been the special objects of German machinations. And as a part of this very necessary precaution we ought also to see that foreign correspondents in London are given every facility for quick transmission of news."

The Daily News says:

"Of vital importance to the Allies it is evidently of first importance to do everything to hamper the activities of the Berlin fiction factory, and the best way that this can be done is by letting the truth be known widely as soon as possible."

BELGIANS WILL WAIT TO SEE PRESIDENT

Until Then King's Commissioners Won't Discuss Details of Their Mission Here.

SAY THEY HAVE FACTS READY

Have Proofs, They Assert, of Atrocities in Belgium Committed by Germans.

The four Royal Belgian Commissioners of King Albert to the United States, sent here to lay before President Wilson proof of atrocities alleged to have been committed against Belgium and its people by German soldiers, declined yesterday to say a single word as to the contents of the official documents which they have in their possession. Before landing from the Celtic they explained that it would be undiplomatic and most discourteous for them to grant any interviews before President Wilson consented to see them.

Despite every precaution that was taken against publicity alleged reports of the contents of the documents were printed in several newspapers yesterday afternoon, and the Commissioners, when they heard of this, were indignant. From the Waldorf-Astoria last night they denied that any of the alleged interviews had been authorized by them.

Henry Carton de Wiart, who comes with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, heads the commission. He is a member of the Conservative or Majority Party in Belgium. Louis de Sadeleer, another of the Commissioners, is also a member of the Conservative Party. Paul Hymans, the third Commissioner, is a member of the Liberal or Second Party, and Emil Van de Velde, another Commissioner, is a Socialist. He is Minister of State for his Government, and is the first Socialist to hold that rank. Count Louis de Lichtevelde, secretary to the Prime Minister of Belgium, accompanies the commission as Secretary.

The commission was greeted at Quarantine by the Belgian Minister to the United States, Emanuel Havenith, and by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stillemans of the Belgian Relief Fund Committee. It had been planned to proceed immediately to Washington, but last night it was announced that the programme had been changed. The commission will probably go to Washington and have an audience with the President when the returns from Connaught, Nov., are in.

The same facts which will be laid before President Wilson have already been laid before King George of England, and some inkling of the contents of the original documents have been cabled there during the past week from London. Count de Lichtevelde explained last night at the Waldorf that the statements accorded to him and the Commissioners might have been based on the London dispatches. But he could not vouch for anything that had been cabled, he said.

"One newspaper quotes me as saying that the German Emperor is a liar," said Count de Lichtevelde. "That is atrocious. I never said anything like that. I would not use such language, and we fear greatly that such erroneous reports may hamper the good which we expect to do. I sincerely hope that the error will be corrected and that the American people will not judge by these reports. Nothing has been done in behalf of the commission and absolutely nothing will be said before the President of the United States consents to see us."

It is not a secret, however, that the burning of the city of Louvain by the Germans constitutes one of the charges against the Germans. It is expected that the Belgian representatives will offer evidence to offset the charges made by the German Emperor that dum-dum bullets were found on the Belgians and that the inhabitants of Belgian towns fired on the German soldiers. One of the counts, it is understood, charges that a German infantryman, after the battle of Haelen on Aug. 12, shot and killed a wounded Belgian officer; another charges the killing of Belgian captives without provocation; another that the Germans took advantage of the Belgians by marching under the Belgian flag.

It is understood, of course, that the commission hoped to create such a feeling in this country for Belgium that the efforts of the Belgian Relief Fund Committee, of which Consul General Mali is Chairman, will be productive of good results. There is no desire, it is understood, to swing the United States out of its neutral position; only to create a sentiment in favor of the Belgian cause.

"President Wilson, despite the fact that he has received explanations from Kaiser Wilhelm and other Germans aiming to offset the Belgian charges," said one of the Belgians who met the Commissioners on the dock, "has refrained from making any statement indicating his sentiments with regard to the wanton destruction of Belgian property by the German soldiers. We presume that he is willing and anxious to hear both sides, and it is a great satisfaction that an impartial man like President Wilson can be approached with the proofs in the possession of King Arthur's commission. In a few days the truth will be known."

SAW RUINS OF AERSCHOT.

Correspondent Tells of a Church Wrecked and 161 Villagers Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Belgian Army has made a general movement of advance, beating back the Germans from much territory. Not being able to cover the whole of such a wide front, I followed the fortunes of the left Belgian wing, passing yesterday from Antwerp to where King Albert was with his staff and going on to Aerschot, which is again in Belgian hands.

Through its ruined streets and past the graves of its peasants were being conducted many German prisoners, mostly of the Landwehr. The prisoners are treated with consideration, but I learned that among them was an officer held directly responsible for the horrors said to have been enacted in the Church of Notre Dame at Aerschot, and that he was to be put on trial. The morning's fighting was altogether in favor of the Belgians. A locomotive and 1,000,000 kilos of oats were taken at Aerschot. The Germans having been driven out of Aerschot, I was able to witness the results of their occupation. It is three weeks exactly since the Germans occupied the town. During that time they destroyed the greater part of it.

On the first day of their entry they broke into and partly destroyed the Church of Notre Dame and made it a prison for the inhabitants. Men and women were herded into it each night, I was told, and released in the morning. After a week of this the Germans took a new turn, and all the men of the village were shut up in the church day and night.

The once beautiful church, as I have seen it today, is partly burned, its floors are stained, its images bespattered with blood, and its altars befouled.

In all, I am told, 161 people were shot at Aerschot, including the Burgomaster, his son, and brother. Every house is said to have been looted, and most houses were burned.

Yesterday some villagers came back, and brought tapers to the church, which are burning before the altar. The town itself, however, is little more than a heap of ruins, and the villages between it and Louvain, so far as I have been able to explore, have also been burned.

LIEGE HERO WRITES THE KING

Gen. Leman, a Captive, Asks Pardon for the Loss of the Forts.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Leman, the Belgian commander who gained fame for himself by his defense of the Liège forts, when he was made a prisoner, sent the following letter to King Albert of Belgium, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News:

"After the honorable engagement of Aug. 4, 5, and 6, I considered that the Liège forts could only play the rôle of forts of arrête [probably arrest or stoppage.] I nevertheless maintained the military Government in order to co-ordinate the defense as much as possible and to exercise a moral influence upon the garrison.

"Your Majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on Aug. 6 at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday at 5:20 in the afternoon, the greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins. That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to my escort, who drew me from the stronghold while I was being suffocated by gas from exploded powder.

"I was conveyed to a trench, where I fell. A German Captain gave me a drink, and I was made a prisoner and taken to Liège.

"I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am physically shattered by the explosion of Fort Loncin.

"In honor of our arms I have surrendered neither the fortress nor the forts.

"I ask your pardon, Sire. In Germany, to which I am proceeding, my thoughts will be, as they always have been, of Belgium and the King. I would willingly have given my life the better to serve them, but death was not granted to me. LIEUT. GEN. LEMAN."

THE WAR SITUATION

Allies Threaten German Rear—Verdun in Danger of Capture—Important German Victory in East Prussia.

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES MILITARY EXPERT
(Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The rapid advance of the enveloping movement by which the Allies are turning the German right flank is beginning to have a decisive influence on the German campaign. The reported retreat of the Germans to Soissons cuts them off from their natural lines of communication. Indeed, the allied move is so threatening to the entire rear of the German right flank that they have to consider the alternative of getting quick results in their attacks on the French lines or else retiring in time to save their right wing from disaster.

The mention of this turning force of the Allies as a British and French army indicates that the British have been rushing forward their later expeditions via Havre and Dieppe and moving them up to the front as a separate army.

The retrogression of the German Army of Gen. von Kluk has freed the garrison of Paris from its primary duty of manning the forts. Detachments from this service can well be spared, sufficient to form an additional corps to strengthen the Allies' left flank.

Last night's dispatches develop a new point of attack which has been little mentioned before. The Fifth German Army, after making the turning movement around Verdun, seems to have moved southeast up the Valley of the Aire and Aisne Rivers. So great was the pressure of their attacks that the French line has been forced back to Souilly and the line of the Ornain River. Yesterday's wireless report from Berlin of the capture of fortifications southwest of Verdun refers to the operations of this army.

This portion of the French line is in a dangerous position. In their efforts to hold on to the great fortress of Verdun they have left it as a salient protruding twenty-five miles beyond their general line. This salient is now exposed to attack both on the east and on the west. A success by the Germans on either side would take the other side in rear, and would result in serious losses during the withdrawal. If the Germans succeed in such a move they would isolate Verdun, and would have a chance to bring to bear upon it the same tactical use of heavy artillery that has resulted in the capture of Liège, Namur, Longwy, and possibly Maubeuge.

The French armies would be forced back to the general line running from Vitry to Toul. Such a success on the part of the Germans would not have a decisive effect on the battle, but it would have important value in shortening their front of operations and in facilitating the supply of their troops. By throwing open a new line of operations it would tend to counterbalance the contraction of such lines on the right flank due to the Allies' turning movement.

The fighting reported yesterday at Esternay, ten miles south of Montmirail, and the reports of fighting along the Ornain River, just east of Vitry, show that the German armies are still holding their advanced line. The successes of the Allies seem to have been gained mostly by the British Army north of Coulommiers and by the French Army and the allied army on their left.

It is too soon to make an estimate as to the outcome of this battle. While the Allies have a greater total force, the Germans have drawn in their columns and massed their troops in a way that gives them a numerical superiority at the point of contact. The outcome is going to depend largely upon the French artillery.

If the French guns can hold their positions and maintain their fire, the German losses in assault will be so great as to make success impossible. But the German artillery must also be taken into account. If it can be massed at a point of attack in sufficient force to overpower the French field artillery, the German infantry will be able to push home their assaults against the French line.

All signs indicate that the Germans have reached the limit of their available force for the French campaign. To gain sufficient strength for this last effort they have had to strip the country from Ghent, in Belgium, to Mülhausen, in Alsace. Their normal system of military administration provides for sending forward the older classes of the reserves to garrison captured territory when the younger reserves are forwarded to the army at the front. Apparently their present emergency does not allow sufficient time for forwarding the new garrison troops from Central Germany.

The latest news completely changes the situation in East Prussia, where Crown Prince Frederick William is reported to be Commander in Chief of the German forces. The German armies in this region have been greatly reinforced and have again inflicted upon the Russian army of invasion a blow that will seriously delay their advance.

During the last ten days the Germans have made use of their better rail system to push forward to East Prussia such great numbers of reserve organizations that they have overpowered the south wing of the Russian Army and forced it back into the lake region of the southeast. The report from Berlin of the defeat of the Twenty-second Russian Corps at Lyck, if confirmed, will indicate a disastrous defeat for the Russians.

The German success in this district will have an important influence in delaying the advance of the Central Russian Army through Poland. They cannot advance far beyond Warsaw while this strong Germany Army threatens their right flank.

Due to the same rail superiority, Austria can move her reserves into Galicia faster than Russia can bring up her forces to the front. The Austrian resistance on the front from Rawa Russka south to Stryi is stiffening.

In the rest of the field of operations the advantage lies with the Russians. In the great battle on the front from Tomaszow to Krasnik, the Russians seem to have broken through the Austrian left flank in spite of German reinforcements. If the Russians are able to continue this success they will have an opportunity to take in flank the Austrian positions to the south.

The Russian Army on the west bank of the Vistula, south of Warsaw, seems also to have been successful in pushing back the combined German and Austrian armies which had advanced to the vicinity of Radom. This clears the way for the advance of a Russian army into Southwest Poland. It seems impossible, however, that any Russian force can have invaded Silesia or can be threatening Cracow. In either direction they would be exposed to being cut off and annihilated by superior numbers of Germans and Austrians.

The presence of the Fourteenth Austrian Corps in the fighting at Rawa-Russka shows the extent to which the advance of the Russian armies is relieving the pressure on the Allied forces in France. This corps comes from the Tyrol on the Swiss and Italian border, and was reported at the beginning of the war to be moving via Lake Constance to Upper Alsace.

The conditions under which this information was obtained make it seem very probable that this corps was first used to hold back the French invasion of Alsace. The Russian successes in Galicia have forced Austria to withdraw the Fourteenth Corps from its first assignment and to send it against the armies which more immediately threatened Austrian territory.

The activities of the Servian and Montenegrin armies bid fair to have some influence on the general campaign. They have successfully cleared their territories of Austrian troops. The invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina by their armies may prove the firebrand that will relight the smoldering revolution in these territories.

The retreat of the Austrians from Semlin is a further indication of the strength in which the Servians are making their advance. In order to prevent a successful Servian invasion of Slavonia, with the added danger of a revolt, the Austrians will be compelled to send against the Serb armies a large part of their reserve troops, thus weakening the forces available for opposing the Russian invasion.

The war has now developed until the campaigns in all the various theatres of operations need to be considered as a whole in their mutual effect on the final outcome. The advance of the Russian armies in force is beginning to relieve pressure on the French. The Servian successes also are now having an influence on the Allies' cause.

The wonderful military effort of Germany has produced results both in the west and to the east that could not have been accomplished by any other nation in the world in the same time. This effort shows signs of having reached its limit. It must soon achieve decisive victories, or the superior resources and numerical strength of the Allies will begin to tell.

Our concentration is complete

¶ We are mobilized, equipped, provisioned and ready for the Fall campaign.

¶ We naturally look for the sharp and salutary decimation of our ranks all along the line.

¶ But our organization is such that as fast as a brigade of blues or a battalion of browns is absorbed, reinforcements will be at hand.

¶ We are the makers of our own clothes, and have neither any allies to fall back on nor any to go back on us.

¶ Thus, you may depend upon us absolutely for clothes that are uniformly excellent and for assortments that are in a constant state of repletion.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Published by Authority of The Automobile Club of America

Only Make of Pneumatic Tires Ever Submitted to Official Test of The A. C. A.

THE casings tested were purchased by Club officials from widely separated dealers to assure official figures on *strictly regular stock*

PENNSYLVANIA Oilproof VACUUM CUP TIRES

Other than having a representative present at the test, the manufacturers were excluded from any participation. The final figures—favorable or unfavorable to the product—were committed to official record. These figures show:

Nine casings rolled up a total of 60,844 miles
Average distance for each tire, 6,760.4 miles

The confidence of the makers of V. C. Tires in submitting their product to this rigid official test thus has been conclusively justified for the benefit of every buyer and user of automobile tires.

Owing to return of normal conditions in the rubber market, Vacuum Cup Tires are now selling at prices prevailing previous to August 10th.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
Jeannette, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1889 Broadway at 63d Street
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
An Independent Company with an Independent Selling Policy

The Fall Sky Line of New York Styles

WEBER AND HEILBRONER hats—soft and stiff—constitute the sky line of New York style.

* *

The Autumn shapes are now ready.

* *

Breaking away from old school precedents, they are neither experiments in style nor meaningless deviations in "blocks" for the mere sake of change.

* *

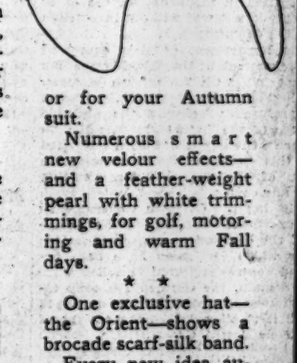
These hats are evolved from the world's best style offerings in hats—in texture, color and shape.

* *

They represent the dignified judgment of the man of affairs and the taste of the younger element in the metropolis, with due consideration to the clothes styles with which these hats are to be worn.

* *

Autumn Oxfords and greens, browns and bronze shades, pearls, blues and blacks—the exactly appropriate col-



or for your Autumn suit.

Numerous smart new velour effects—and a feather-weight pearl with white trimmings, for golf, motoring and warm Fall days.

* *

One exclusive hat—the Orient—shows a brocade scarf-silk band.

Every new idea authentic—conservatively correct according to the best usage here and abroad.

* *

Prices, $3, $4 and $5.

* *

Equally correct stiff hats, silk hats and English caps, all belonging to the sky line of New York styles.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 88 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave

Hats at all Stores except 757 Broadway and 1363 Broadway

SEVEN MORE SHIPS TO SAIL WITH REFUGEES—MORE TALES FROM THE WAR ZONE

AMERICAN REFUGEES CROWD SEVEN SHIPS

Making 16,000 Persons Who Will Have Left England This Week.

CHARITY FOR 2,286 OF THEM

Aliens with First Papers Being Allowed to Depart by the British Home Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—With the departure for America of seven liners tomorrow, one of which is the Lusitania, with 1,200 steerage passengers, H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the Committee of Resident Americans, estimated today that a total of 72,000 persons will have left London for America since the war began. Of that number 16,000 left this week.

During the week 5,000 refugees arrived from the Continent most of them absolutely destitute and considerably more than $100,000 was paid out for relief. The total number who received financial assistance in some form since war began is 7,680 of which number 2,286 received assistance this week. Mr. Hoover said:

"This is the hardest week since the work of the Committee began. It has been impossible to provide all applicants with steamship accommodations. Many must wait until next week and there is no chance for better than steerage. Of 2,000 applicants for assistance, about half needed not only money, but clothes and we have succeeded in attending to all applications, but committee and subcommittee have had to work all day and some nights to do it. During the last week many people who came in were American citizens, but spoke no English and we had to run a bureau of interpreters to find out what they required."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Five hundred stranded Americans will leave London at midnight tonight for Liverpool on two special trains chartered by the American Relief Committee. Many Germans and Austrians who have taken out only their first papers for citizenship in the United States have received permits from the Home Office to leave for America.

Such foreigners frequently believe themselves to be full-fledged citizens of the United States and as a result some have obtained passports illegally. All such cases are now directed by the American Embassy to the police station where they are registered as alien enemies and then sent to the Home Office for permits to sail.

The Home Office two weeks ago ceased granting alien enemies permits for a return to Europe if the applicant was a male of military age, but Great Britain is still willing that such foreigners go to the United States if they can prove that they expect to live there and do not intend to return to Germany or Austria for military service.

President Hiram Smith of the Mormon Church was among the Americans assisted today by the American Money Transfer Committee. Ten thousand dollars deposited at Washington for Mr. Smith was sent to him at Liverpool after he had assured the committee of his identity.

AMERICANS REPORTED SAFE.

State Department's List of Tourists Still in the War Zone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Today's dispatches to the State Department reported the safety of the following Americans in Europe about whom inquiry has been made:

WASHINGTON—Prof. Henry Stephan, Naples.
BROOKLYN—Samuel Claetz, Althalde.
CHICAGO—Mrs. Herbert Hammond, Strassburg; U. S. Bilgton, Wiesbaden.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Mrs. Loren B. Lord, Dresden.

Those whose home addresses are not reported:

BERLIN—Mrs. Lee Nussbaum, Ellermans, Mary Marrowson, Lily Rose, E. Schwartz and wife, Ladis Glandki, Perrin Nichols, Magdelene Oldberg, Mary Halliday, Mrs. Julia Werkhein, Mrs. Otto Klopasco, June Scelton, Dr. Hellman and wife, Evelyn Bloom, Elsa Hirschberg, Grover Theis, Charles William, Mrs. William Spoor and child, Mrs. Julia Muller, Kanuth, Marie Drescher, Minna Liassner, Mrs. Henrietta Senner, Florence Lerraben, Leo and Alexander Katz, Ruth Olsen, Mrs. Linda Frank, C. V. Dwitlinger, Albert Geniar and family, Anna Rosde, Mrs. Alice and Florence Brinkmean, Aubre Viltroy, Kate Carroll, Henry Weimand, Louis Stern and wife, E. Haberman and wife, Theodore Thiesing, Harold Banghart, Mrs. Benjamin Stern and child, Herminie Kleinert, Alberta Gude, Merrifield Martlung, Mrs. Lehman and children, Charlotte Biesse, Dr. Vincent Lyon and wife, Helen Tyler, Dr. Siegelstein, Mrs. Poss, Prof. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Virginia Spinnett, Dr. P. B. McCormack and wife, Wilhelm and Charles Mueller, the Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Cady and wife, Arthur Voorhees, Louise Love, Henry Edelmuth, Dennis Weiskopf, Mrs. S. F. Parker, Curtis Kinney, A. B. E. Epstein, Lucinda Johnston, Samuel Caldwell, Mrs. E. D. Muerdman, Harriet Pierce, Sophia Kock, Mary Warren, Mrs. Cary Unger and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Volkman, Louis Rothschild, Mrs. Thomas and son, Katherine Wead, Achells party, Charles B. Merrifield, Chester Corbin, John Finlayson and wife, Mrs. L. Lorens and sister, Helen Stanley, Edith Palmer, Delma Foster, Eliana and Filomena Mainly, the Rev. Francis Cosgrave, Richard A. Wolff, Clayton Johns, Charles Pulsifer, Elfriede Achim, Arthur Bereson and wife, Mrs. T. R. Argart, Lindeman Selskop and son, Stella Ambrose, L. J. Lewis and daughter, Mrs. Pauline Meyers, Mrs. Henry Weil.

LUCERNE—Mrs. Frank Freeman, Sarah Axtell, Harriett and Elmer G. Cole, Miss C. L. Congrieb, Mrs. Buchmann, Abraham Meyer, Eva Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Saudorl, Grace E. Vroodman, Dora A. Lorimar, Ida and Alvira Hammond, Antony and Frederick Selte, James Walker and wife, Mrs. Lewis Harris, Oscar Biger, Alome Walker, Gertrude Maurey, Adelena R. Farmer, Grace U. Ripley, Eugene Pike, Bertha Fagg, Louise Foster, Olive Hubbard, Sarah Thompson, L. Kate Burpee, Anna MacKinney, Miss M. Keating, Miss Herhard, E. A. and W. E. Ecard, Dr. D. K. Rachford and wife, Mrs. Christopher Fitzsimmons and Susie Fitzsimmons, Mrs. J. A. Fischer, Jane Tucker, Susan Caroline, Georgina Kendall, Alfred J. Leward, Henry Maushardt.

NAPLES—George A. Murray, Mrs. Anthony Taylor, Alice Wharton, Mary Dwier, Florence Fitzpatrick, Jean Jeffries, Irene Gurdy, Louis Vail, Mary Buxsell, Alice Barnes, Rider party, J. P. Morris, Amelia Serafon, Prof. Royal Hugh and wife, Ruther Stauffer, Mrs. Milton Yerkes, Dorothy Hess, Ethel Hughes, Persis Crowell, Amy Wood, Douglas party, Bernice Laug, Louise Fischer, Bertha Chapman, Mrs. William McGee and family, Helen Eliets, Mrs. Adelaide Roiding, Mrs. Elle V. Badre, Helm M Addison.

ROME—Cela Casimick, Messrs. Smith and Turner, Ezre Winter and family, Rebecca Gaylord, Lew M. Kelly, George Burnham and wife, Nellie Zeigler, Isabella Dorst, Mary Fitzgerald, Florence Rice, Mary E. and Virginia Guild, John C. Hildt, Helen Boyden, Rose Swanson, J. O. Rapp, William B. Glover, Dr. G. G. Erwin, Harriet Burr, Francis W. Todd, Imogene Reilly.

LONDON—Dr. Lester Leyra, Todd party, Jesse A. Marsh, Ruth Morse, Florence Sconyard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rudolph, Fred D. Blyths, Emma and Polly Benner, Dorothy J. Stratton, Salina S. Lewis, Georgina Ballin, Mary L. Pratt, Mrs. M. M. Reber and family, Bishop Anderson and family, Mary E. Mahan, Constance Hanna, Mrs. Margaret Swope, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Edith Maclure, Mrs. M. W. Yeatman.

PARIS—Mrs. Elizabeth Weis, Mrs. Delia Davis, Carmie Towner, the Rev. T. Williams, Mrs. Elsia P. Ripple, Florence Reid, Christine Norton, Mrs. Kenneth Morse, E. L. Matghent, Ella Jones, Gertrude Jalmnack, Angelina Heartz, Mrs. Charles Ginsberg, Gladys Donehoe, Gertrude Bauer.

MUNICH—Lucy Littell, Ellee Slingluff, Jennie S. Chapman, Alice Thorleton, James I. Rice, Frank Danzer, Henry S. Leake, Mrs. George Dunsay and children, Mrs. E. S. Inman, Charles German and wife, Anna Roth, Parkinsons, Samuel Klauber, Edith Lombard, Helen Beach, Eva Benefel, Mme. Carmentia, Adolph Barkam.

GRENOBLE—Carter, Adams, Disbrow, Dellenbaugh, Godbin, Philips, Dow, Cramer.

HAMBURG—Mrs. Esther Skorish, Ida Nathanson, Emma Guergens and child, John F. Geraghty, John C. Eggers and wife, Anton Jacobson, Olga Kraus, Knickow, H. C. Bivrirth.

BERNE—Marguerite Campman, A. Bessler, Emma Carwithen.

COPENHAGEN—Mrs. Carrie Van Werner, Barbara Gutz, Mrs. Ulrichs, Wendell Herbruck.

ROTTERDAM — Mrs. Margaret Sharff, Alice, George, and Stuart Stimmel, Louise Petsche, Louise Hirschfield and family, Jacobl, Rita Hocheimer, Dr. Fred Schmitz, Pastor Benedict Rossinski, Joseph Urbanski, Miss E. J. Jamieson, Emil Beck and wife, Louis Claus and wife, Mrs. Otto Wagner and son, the Rev. Ernest Bullock and wife.

INTERLAKEN — John Meyer and wife, William Morrison and wife.

CARLSBAD—Frieda Semmer.

BRESLAU—Herman Mutchler, Kaiserthal.

ZURICH—Antel Zichtl and wife, Mrs. Sophie Bushby, Julia Grunwalte, Laura and Dora Yagen, Lieut. Klosters.

ST. MORITZ—George Matthews and wife.

GENEVA—Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Harriet Hanna and daughters.

LUCERNE—Mrs. S. D. Loder.

GOTHEBERG—Mrs. Lagerstedt, T. Wetterlidt, P. J. Johnson and family, John Swanson and family, Gustav Strandburg and family.

VEVEY—Mrs. Winfield Brown, Mrs. W. Coits.

VIENNA—Dr. Carl Langer and family. Dr. Frederick A. Davis, Dr. Ernest Lowinger.

FLORENCE—Edith Bideau, Isadore Osborne, E. F. R. Vall and family, Cecilia Parker.

FRANKFORT—Mrs. Herman Sternfield, G. W. Sindell, Frank Mann, Thella Ackerman, Mrs. General McClellan.

DRESDEN—Pauncle and Estelle Gross, Mrs. Francesca Himmelsbach, Ella Frost, Miss Anderson, Albert Francis.

MILAN—Charles Loesser and wife.

THE HAGUE—Bartholomae family, Arthur Gunther and son.

HAVRE—Dr. and Mrs. Harry Fowler and son, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mitchell.

NAPLES — Mrs. Jennie Harris, Isadore Nishkind and daughter, Marguerita Ewalt, Rachel Nutt.

ODESSA—Mrs. Elsa E. Evans, Edward E. Russell.

VENICE — Margaret Thompson, Mary Mann.

GENOA—Anne Arkadig, E. B. Thomas and family, Judge Robert Puch, wife, and sister.

BADEN—Frederick Herkets, wife, and daughter.

PRAGUE—Helen Zebrowska and daughter.

HANOVER—Edward Denberg, Fred Lazarus and son, M. F. Lowenstein, Mrs. Ida Sternfeld.

SVETTINO—Mrs. Clara Karger, Mrs. S. H. Riker.

PERA—Harold Merriman, Mrs. John Hady.

PORT SAID—The Rev. Sterling Talbot.

ANTWERP—Mollie Grunberg and child.

THUN—George Ulrich.

French Line to Resume Service.

ST. NAZAIRE, via Paris, Sept. 11.—At the request of the Government the French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has decided to resume all its steamship services, with the exception of that to Haiti.

RUSSIAN PRINCE ACCUSES GERMANS

Engalitcheff Describes Outrages Which He Says He Investigated.

MACHINE GUN MOWS STREET

More Travelers Heard of Russian Troops in England, But None Saw Them.

Six liners arrived yesterday with 3,338 Americans from Europe. None of the ships was overcrowded it was said. The Celtic had 1,901 passengers from Liverpool, the Creole brought 175 from the same port, the Flandre 415 from Havre, San Giorgio 106 from Genoa the Europa 358 from Genoa, and the Ausonia had 398 from Glasgow.

Several Americans told reporters at the pier that their trains had been sidetracked in England to allow Russian troop trains to pass but not a person had seen a Russian soldier.

Prince Engalitcheff, Russian Consul at Chicago, who was on the Flandre with the Princess, said he had investigated alleged German atrocities along the German-Russian border and handed a written statement to the reporters. Before leaving Paris, the Prince said, he had a conversation with former United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana. Mr. Clark told him he had made personal inquiry into the German treatment of Belgians and asked the Prince to tell the American people about it. Prince Engalatcheff made this statement:

At Kilsy, Russian Poland, under the pretext that a stone had been thrown at a German patrol, Lieut. Col. Preuster in command of the German troops, ordered all the inhabitants of the house shot. Thinking this number of murders not sufficient he ordered all the inhabitants of the street in which the house stood to leave their homes and stand in the street. He then cleared the street with quick-firing guns. Several hundred were assassinated.

A hostage named Frenkiel, a rich manufacturer, was bayonetted to death. The Commandant, seeing a chance to earn an honest penny according to German methods, sold the body of Frenkiel to his family for 500 rubles, ($250.)

The Treasurer, Sokolow, was shot for having burned treasury notes before the arrival of the Germans.

The towns of Kilisca and Czestochowa are open towns, without any strategical value. The following proclamation was posted in each of them:

"The houses and quarters of the town inhabitants of which one is suspected of hostile acts will be immediately mined and blown up. The women and children will not be allowed to leave those mined houses, but will perish with the same."

The proclamation at Kilisca was signed by Lieut. Col. Preuster, and at Czestochowa by Col. Zollern.

In addition to his statement the Prince said he knew of two instances in which the Germans had violated the white flag by raising it first as a token of surrender and then firing on the Russians. As a result, he said, the Russians had received orders not to respect the white flag in German hands.

Dr. Orville W. Owens of Detroit, who was on the Celtic, said the train on which he went to Liverpool on Sept. 3 was sidetracked three times to allow troop trains bound south to pass. The guard of the train told him that they were Russian soldiers.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, who returned with his family on the Celtic, said the troubles of most Americans in Europe were due to their own nervousness and the fact that they lost their heads.

Silas Ichenhauser, a toy dealer of Evansville, Ind., returning from Nuremburg on the Celtic, said children need not be alarmed about toys this Christmas, because the manufacturers had shipped their goods from Germany before the war started.

The Southern Pacific steamship Creole, from Liverpool with 175 first-cabin passengers, is the first American coastwise steamer to cross the Atlantic. The Creole was commanded by Capt. Jacobs, her regular skipper in the New York-New Orleans trade. She was chartered by the Raymond & Whitcomb Company to bring back tourists.

PERIL IN OCEANIC RESCUE.

Trawler Braved Rocks in Darkness to Save Liner's Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Capt. Armour of the Aberdeen trawler Glenovil, told the following story of his rescue of the crew of the White Star liner Oceanic:

"It was misty and very dark Tuesday morning off the north coast of Scotland when our attention was arrested on our homeward way by signals of distress in the direction of the coast. It required skillful seamanship, which would have been impossible to a larger boat than ours, to bring the Glenovil near enough to discover the Oceanic on the rocks.

"Finally, after a long and hard tussle in the nasty sea, we brought ourselves alongside. Ropes and ladders were lowered ove. the side of the liner down which the crew scrambled and tumbled to the deck of our boat.

"In a short time practically every available inch of our space was occupied by men from the big boat. We got 400 of them and then steamed off—we could hold no more—and emptied them on a larger steamer which was standing off in the distance unable to get any nearer without herself running on the rocks of this dangerous coast.

"After transferring our human freight we returned quickly, but cautiously, and took off the remainder who were similarly transferred to the boat in the offing. The rescue was attended with great risk on account of the heavy sea and darkness and the dangerous rocks all about. The Captain of the Oceanic was the last to leave his ship. He paid us a high compliment and thanked us warmly."

SEARCH SWEDISH LINERS.

German Warships Stop Vessels In and Out of Stockholm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—German torpedo boats are systematically stopping Swedish passenger steamers plying between Stockholm on the one side and Raumo and other Russian ports in Finland on the other.

The enemy's torpedo boats are hovering around north of Aland Island. After stopping the Swedish steamers they seize passengers of British, French, and Russian nationality.

RUSSIA BUYS ICEBREAKER.

May Use New Tug in Keeping Open the Archangel Port.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Sept. 11.—The Russian Government has bought from the Great Lakes Towing and Wrecking Company a big ice-breaking tug, which will leave immediately for Montreal to cross the Atlantic. It is believed the icebreaker is wanted to assist in keeping open the Russian White Sea Port of Archangel, which is just now of inestimable value because the Germans at Kiel dominate the naval situation in the Baltic.

It is understood the purchase was made by C. Medzikhovsky, commercial attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who recently called on Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa.

LIBERIA GUARDS WIRELESS.

Preserves Neutrality in an Agreement with French and Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Liberia has arranged for a satisfactory regulation of the French and German wireless and cable stations at Monrovia after many conferences with representatives of France, Germany, and Great Britain in London and at Washington.

Following the action of the United States, the Liberian Government has agreed to extend equal rights to the belligerents in the use of the wireless and cables, maintaining Liberian neutrality.

Austrian Torpedo Boat Blown Up.

ROME, Via London, Sept. 11.—According to the Tribuna an Austrian torpedo boat has been blown up near Pasana, fifty-two miles south of Trieste, in Istria, after striking a mine.

NO INDIA FORCE VIA CANADA

Positive Denial of Reported Landing of Troops at Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 11.—Despite the circumstantial stories emanating from Winnipeg and other Canadian sources regarding the landing of British Indian troops at Vancouver and their progress across Canada, I can state positively that no Indian troops have passed through Vancouver up to date, and, so far as can be learned, such troops are not expected by this route.

Circumstantial reports of the passing through Canada of a large body of Indian troops from Vancouver have been current in shipping circles here for the last ten days. Thomas Cook & Son received a report a week ago that the Fifth Bengal Lancers had passed through Winnipeg, but were unable to confirm it.

Shipping men have been skeptical that such a transfer would be attempted, on account of the length of time required for the passage from Bombay to France via Vancouver and Quebec, compared with the Suez Canal route, without counting the extra cost of the Pacific route.

In fast steamships it would take at least twenty-five days to make the journey from Bombay to Vancouver, seven days to Quebec, including the time wasted in landing and embarking, and another eight or ten days across the Atlantic to a French port, about forty-two days in all.

From Bombay the mail time of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships is five days to Aden, five days through the Red Sea and Suez Canal to Port Said, and another five days from there to Marseilles, a total of fifteen days. The Peninsular and Oriental liners are all fitted for troopings under Admiralty rules, for which the company receives a subsidy of $1,826,000 a year, and have an average speed of eighteen knots.

TO TAKE CANADIANS TO WAR.

Four Ships Leave for Dominion Ports in Ballast.

The Cunard liners Ivernia and Saxonia, which are to take Canadian militia to join the British Army in France, left yesterday in ballast for Montreal. The Lapland of the Red Star Line will leave for Quebec today.

The Lapland is commanded by Capt. James Bradshaw and can accommodate about 4,000 troops, and the Ivernia and Saxonia about half that number.

The British cruiser Suffolk, which relieved the Essex on patrol outside Fire Island, while the latter went to Halifax for coal, was joined yesterday by the battleship Glory, and the two lay side by side eight miles southeast of Ambrose Channel Lightship.

The Suffolk did not stop any steamships yesterday, but went alongside and asked the officer on the bridge through a megaphone about his cargo and whither bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Red Star liner Manitou sailed today for Quebec in ballast, probably to carry Canadian troops to Europe.

HEARD ABOUT RUSSIANS.

Professional Man Offers Five Witnesses to British Movement.

The Evening Post published yesterday the following letter from a professional man described as "of known reliability, who has long been in the habit of spending several months of every year in Europe, and has just returned from England":

"I have talked to five different people about the Russian soldiers who traveled via Archangel and England to either France or Belgium. One man had talked to the Captain of a Russian ship, whom he knew personally and who frankly admitted the matter. Another had talked to a Station Master up in Scotland, who said they had sent a train-load of 1,000 each every forty minutes on a previous Sunday. Another had it direct from the Manager of the North Western who had sent 40,000, and had orders to ship 250,000 all told.

"On Sunday, Aug. 30, trains to Southampton, from London and out of Liverpool, were being cut down, for reasons not stated. Another man had it from one who had seen the trains, (of Russians,) with white-washed windows so as to hide the people within.

"Let your military man assume Russian troops have landed in England. It is for him to guess: Are there 80,000 (my guess) or 250,000; and also, are they going to the front or to Ostend (my guess)?

G. B.

"New York, Sept. 9, 1914."

THINKS HE HEARD SEA FIGHT

Zane Grey Tells of Heavy Firing Off Pacific Coast on Aug. 20.

Zane Grey, the author, arrived at the Imperial yesterday from a desert island in the Pacific, where he is convinced he heard the sound of a naval battle.

"I had gone with a party to San Clemente Island, which is wild and uninhabited, and lies about thirty-six miles west of Catalina Island, for tuna and swordfish," said Mr. Grey. "We had a camp there, and had been on the island for about ten days, when we heard what was unmistakably a fight with big guns. I think the date was Aug. 20, and it was about half an hour before sunset. The sea was absolutely calm.

"Suddenly we heard what sounded like the eruption of a volcano, and such we thought it was for a moment. But other reports followed, and in rapid succession. We were almost knocked over by the shocks. We looked out to sea, but could make out nothing.

"Back of us was a mountain, and we started to climb up that to see if we could distinguish ships or smoke on the other side. But before we got half way up darkness fell. The cannonading lasted fully half an hour. There were single shots and volleys.

"Early next morning we climbed to the top of the mountain, but of course we saw nothing. A week later, when we got to Los Angeles, we heard that English and Japanese war vessels had been in the neighborhood, looking for two German cruisers, and a little later one of the Germans was reported off Puget Sound. The other has not been heard of since. That cannonading we heard was not heard anywhere else along the coast. I believe if we had been able to reach the top of the mountain before sundown we would have witnessed the naval battle that may have accounted for the disappearance of the other German cruiser.

"Do you know," added Mr. Grey, whose home is in Middletown, N. Y., "that cannonading made me realize for the first time that a big war was on. I had been out on the Western deserts for three months, where you simply cannot realize that a war is going on anywhere, and when I passed through Los Angeles I did not pay much attention to the news. But when I heard those big guns I became anxious to get back to New York and find out what was going on. But I would not care to get any nearer modern artillery than I felt I was on that wild island in the Pacific."

FEW ENGLISH UNEMPLOYED.

War So Far Has Only Had the Effect of Reducing Labor Hours.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Board of Trade summarizes the result of its inquiry as to the effect of the war on employment as follows:

"The general conclusion is that there is at the moment a contraction of employment. This has been met to a very marked extent by a reduction of hours instead of a reduction of staffs. Ninety-three per cent. of the working people engaged in production are still wholly or partially employed.

"The returns show that, of the contraction of 7 per cent. in the number employed, at least two-thirds represent men who have left for military service. Thus the percentage of working people wholly unemployed, including women, has been increased by the war little more than 2 per cent.

"The two industries most affected are the cotton industry and the construction of vehicles.

Refuse to Take Austrian Money.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Austrian Government has offered to remit money for the payment of the coupons of the Hungarian loan of 1914, but as this would involve a transaction with the enemy the London firm of Rothschilds has declined to accept the offer.

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DE MAUPASSANT—9 vols.; bound in cloth; sub. price $25; at.. $2.95
ELIOT—St. James' Edition—10 vols.; ¾ leather; extra large type; sub. price $50; our price.. $7.25
SHAKESPEARE—10 vols.; extra large type; bound in cloth; illustrated; sub. price $12; our price.. $2.25
Same bound in leather.. $5.50
POE—10 vols.; edition bound in 5 vols.; green cloth binding; de luxe edition; sub. price $12; at.. $2.25
BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS—17 vols.; limited edition; heavy buckram; sub. price $125; our price.. $23.75
BALZAC—18 vols.; ¾ leather; clear type; illustrated; sub. price $50; our price.. $12.50
Same bound in cloth; sub price $35; our price.. $9.15

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TURGENIEFF	1	Full Leather	7	$9.25
DE FOE	2	Cloth	16	$10.50
DE FOE	1	¾ Leather	16	$16.50
EMERSON	2	¾ Leather	12	$12.25
BALZAC	4	¾ Leather	18	$12.50
BALZAC	1	¾ Leather	36	$25.00
HUGO	2	Cloth	10	$6.25
HUGO (Athenaeum Ed.)	2	¾ Leather	20	$18.50
HOLMES	1	¾ Leather	14	$14.00
EMERSON	2	Cloth	5	$3.75
LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	2	¾ Leather	8	$9.75
EMERSON	1	¾ Leather	5	$4.95
LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	2	Cloth	8	$7.50
LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	1	Full Leather	8	$16.25
KIPLING	5	¾ Calf	10	$9.50
DE MAUPASSANT	3	¾ Leather	5	$4.75
LONGFELLOW	1	Cloth	8	$6.25
LONGFELLOW (Fireside Edition)	1	Cloth	8	$4.95
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BUILDING TRADES	1	¾ Leather	6	$5.25
STOWE (Fireside Edition)	1	¾ Leather	9	$7.25
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MUHLBACH	2	¾ Leather	18	$16.50
POE (Anniversary Edition)	1	¾ Leather	10	$7.75
POE (De Fau Edition)	1	¾ Leather	10	$7.75
POE	2	¾ Leather	5	$4.75
WILDE	1	¾ Leather	10	$8.25
THACKERAY	2	Cloth	10	$7.50
GIBBON'S ROME	2	¾ Leather	6	$6.95
GREEN'S HISTORY	2	¾ Leather	6	$6.25
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KIPLING	3	Cloth	10	$4.25
HOLMES' BREAKFAST TABLE	1	Cloth	4	$2.75
HOLMES' BREAKFAST TABLE	2	¾ Leather	4	$4.00
LONGFELLOW	1	¾ Calf	10	$9.50
JOHNSON	2	Buckram	8	$3.50
TENNYSON (University Edition)	2	Cloth	6	$4.75
TENNYSON (University Edition)	2	¾ Leather	6	$6.00
LIBRARY OF ORATORY	3	Cloth	15	$3.75
POE (20th Century Edition)	2	Cloth	10	$3.25
VOLTAIRE	1	Cloth	22	$21.50
SHAKESPEARE (Illustrated)	1	Buckram	12	$5.50
TISSOT'S LIFE OF CHRIST	2	Buckram	10	$5.40
MONTAIGNE	1	Buckram	10	$16.50
STEVENSON	2	¾ Leather	10	$6.95
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY (Complete)	2	Full Leather	6	$16.50
KINGSLEY	1	¾ Leather	7	$6.95
LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	2	Cloth	4	$2.75
LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS	2	¾ Leather	4	$4.95
GAUTIER	1	¾ Leather	12	$11.50
PLATO	3	¾ Leather	4	$3.75
PLATO	1	¾ Leather	3	$3.10
LAMB	2	¾ Leather	8	$6.75
LAMB	1	Cloth	8	$5.25
BRET HARTE	2	¾ Leather	12	$12.00
HAWTHORNE	1	¾ Leather	13	$13.00
LOWELL	2	¾ Leather	11	$11.00
DUMAS (De Fau Edition)	1	¾ Leather	32	$30.50
AINSWORTH	1	¾ Leather	18	$13.50
CARLYLE	2	¾ Leather	10	$10.50
COOPER COMPLETE	1	¾ Leather	18	$12.50
COOPER (Leather Stocking Tales)	1	¾ Leather	5	$6.50
MARRYAT	1	Cloth	12	$7.50
SCOTT	1	Cloth	24	$9.25
SHAKESPEARE	3	Cloth	20	$10.00
MACAULAY'S (Complete)	1	Cloth	20	$9.75
MACAULAY'S ENGLAND	1	Cloth	5	$3.00
WILSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE	3	Cloth	5	$9.00
WILDE	1	Cloth	10	$6.75
NOTABLE AMERICANS	1	Cloth	10	$5.50
CHILDREN'S OWN LIBRARY	2	Cloth	10	$5.50
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT OF U. S.	1	Cloth	4	$2.50
CYCLOPEDIA OF AUTO	3	¾ Leather	6	$6.25
WARNER	1	Cloth	15	$10.50
GUIZOT ENGLAND	3	Cloth	5	$4.75
DE FOE	1	¾ Leather	8	$5.25
THACKERAY	1	¾ Leather	10	$10.75
FORS CLAVIGERA (Ruskin's)	5	Buckram	4	$2.95

FOR DETAILS OF OTHER BIG SALES PLEASE SEE SUNDAY'S PAPERS.

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WILSON REBUKES TURKISH ENVOY

Continued from Page 1.

in the waters of that country, with the result that it would only cause irritation against her, and could under no circumstances act as a check? Bombard Smyrna, Beirut, which are mostly inhabited by Christians? What of that? And what more could she do? Nothing.

"But that would be enough to mean war. Do the people of the United States want war?"

POWERS CLING TO TREATIES.

Germany Calls Turkey's Stand Defiance of Triple Entente.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that dispatches from Constantinople announce that the foreign Ambassadors, including the German representative, yesterday informed the Turkish Government that the powers could not accept abolitions of the treaty rights accorded foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It was intimated in diplomatic circles in Washington late tonight that the Ambassadors of the powers having the capitulations which were abrogated by the Turkish Government had filed with the Porte protests against the action of Turkey in discarding these conventions. Commenting on the action of Turkey, one prominent diplomat says:

"Turkey has sought to do in a single day what it took Japan twenty years to accomplish in a similar matter."

No messages from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople have been received for several days, and if he participated in the action of the other Ambassadors it was without instruction from the department.

State Department officials expressed confidence tonight that Mr. Morgenthau did not join with the other diplomats. Pending official information, however, they refused to discuss the probable attitude of the United States, although earlier in the day it had been intimated that this Government would await the action of the powers before deciding upon any course.

Following the Ottoman Government's announcement that Turkey has abrogated the conventions and capitulations under which foreigners have been accorded extra-territorial privileges in that domain, the German Embassy today issued an official statement in which it is alleged that the powers of the Triple Entent, Great Britain, Russia, and France, had bribed Turkey into remaining neutral.

This announcement took the form of the following official Sayville wireless message from Berlin to the German Embassy:

"The three entente powers, apprehending the intervention of Turkey in favor of Germany and Austria-Hungary, expressed to Turkey their readiness to consent to the abolition of the capitulations in case of Turkey's neutrality during the present war.

"Turkey replied that her neutrality is not to be purchased, and, drawing the consequences from notification of entente Ambassadors at once issued irades revoking capitulations."

Turkey, according to the statement contained in this dispatch, has defied the Triple Entente powers, and is willing to take the consequences of her action in abrogating the capitulations.

The Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, explained in detail to Secretary Bryan today the meaning of Turkey's abrogation of all conventions and capitulations restricting the sovereignty of the Porte.

The Ambassador made it clear that American missions and schools would continue to be protected by Ottoman law, although American citizens would lose their extra-territorial rights in civil and judicial cases. The capitulation, which had been abrogated, he said, would not affect the existence of the missions which had been recognized previously by Turkish law.

As Turkey's notification was of a general character, without specifying particular treaties, officials had not been sure of the extent of the action.

They were inclined to believe, however, that as the special privileges granted by Turkey were woven in most all of her agreements, its effect would be to break off Turkey's treaty relations with the entire world.

The following statement was authorized tonight by A. Rustem Bey several hours after he had talked with Secretary Bryan on the subject:

"In abrogating the capitulations Turkey is simply recovering national rights belonging to a nation, some of which were granted by her in the Middle Ages in unwise moods of liberality; others wrested from her; others again came to be abandoned as a corollary of the abandonment of the former. The situation can be stated by saying that Turkey has decided to be mistress in her own house.

"Like any contract which in its tenor disregards the general principles of right, as for instance, a contract stipulating the sale of one human being to another, the capitulations have no sanction in ethics, and Turkey was free to dissolve them. She had tried to attain that end by negotiations, but the great powers of Europe subordinated their consent to such onerous conditions that, taking advantage of the present situation, Turkey decided to do away with the capitulations by a unilateral decision of her own.

"The United States enjoys some of the privileges of the capitulation by virtue of the most favored nation clause inserted in the treaty concluded with Turkey in 1830, that is, the United States became the beneficiary of the capitulations only incidentally.

"The statement that the American missionary institutions in

QUICK WORK ON WAR TAX—OFFICER CRITICIZES GERMAN STRATEGY

HOUSE LEADERS PLAN TO RUSH WAR TAX

Immediate Levy on Beer and Wine; on Freight on Nov. 1.

MEASURE STANDS AS DRAWN

Proposed Tax to Continue Indefinitely, as President Declines Authority to Suspend It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Despite strong opposition from the Republicans and with many expressions of dissatisfaction within their own ranks, the Democratic leaders in Congress today determined to force the Underwood War Revenue Tax bill through the House and Senate without change so far as its essential features are concerned. This was announced by Chairman Underwood after a meeting of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Underwood said this course had the approval of President Wilson.

The plan to introduce the bill in the House today was not carried out because of suggestions from the Treasury Department as to the administrative portions of the measure, including the method of collection. The bill, if present intentions are carried out, will be introduced tomorrow.

The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee will be invited to attend a perfunctory meeting on Monday, at which it will be voted to report the measure to the House. Mr. Underwood expects to have it passed and sent to the Senate on Tuesday.

As now written, the bill provides that the additional tax of fifty cents a barrel on beer and the tax of twenty cents a gallon on domestic wines shall be operative from the day the bill becomes a law. The tax on railroad freight transportation is to take effect on Nov. 1.

The tax is to run, by the terms of the bill, until Congress takes it upon itself to repeal the law. It was pointed out tonight that should less than the $100,000,000 which has been estimated as necessary be brought into the Treasury, or should it be discovered that a still larger amount is needed, it would be a simple matter to add other taxes at a future time.

The Ways and Means Democrats today considered a suggestion that authority should be conferred on the President to suspend the operation of the tax when, in his judgment, such action could be taken without injury. At the request of the President himself this provision was omitted from the bill, on the ground that it would place a responsibility too great for the shoulders of any one person.

Among Republicans there was considerable unfavorable comment on the bill. This comment indicated that there would be a bitter fight both in the House and in the Senate. The leaders, however, said that they would not be swerved from their programme.

Representative Rucker of Missouri has introduced a bill to increase the income tax rate to 1½ per cent. and to reduce the exemption to $2,000 in the case of an unmarried person and $3,000 for a married person. This was the proposal contained in the tax bill originally agreed upon by the Ways and Means Democrats, to which the President objected. The Rucker bill will receive no consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, although it may be offered on the floor of the House as an amendment. It is not believed it can be attached to the bill under present circumstances.

Practically all of the opposition to the tax measure in its present form is leveled at the proposal to tax freight. Representative Johnson, Democrat, of Kentucky, said today that he would offer an amendment in the House exempting shipments of corn, wheat, tobacco, cattle, and the like from farm to market from the 3 per cent. freight tax.

"If that is not adopted," said he, "I don't expect to vote for the bill. I would not vote for a tax on bread."

When this proposed exemption was mentioned to Mr. Underwood, the latter said:

"That would not leave much tax. No one wants this bill; I know I don't want it. We don't want any kind of a tax, but we can't help it; we don't want the war in Europe. We have a condition to deal with which must be met, and we have chosen what we believe to be the best way possible."

Winegrowers Appeal to President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A number of winegrowers assembled here today and sent a telegram to President Wilson saying a proposed emergency tax of 20 cents per gallon on light wines would be confiscatory and that the grape crop now ripe could not be sold if such a tax were levied. "We respectfully ask your immediate action to save our crops," the message concluded.

PARIS QUOTES THE TIMES.

Papers Reproduce Its Editorial as Summing Up American Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Every Paris paper has quoted THE NEW YORK TIMES as "summing up American opinion" when it said America could not extend sympathy to Germany.

Dr. Eliot's letter to THE TIMES is also quoted in nearly all the French papers, as well as THE TIMES editorial concerning German militarism.

AVIATORS' DUEL TO DEATH.

Frenchman and German, Simultaneously Wounded, Plunge to Earth.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—An Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the German army on part of its operations into France, telegraphs:

"I saw a duel between French and German machines, both of which were disabled in a hard battle. After careening downward in giant circles the two machines plunged to the earth almost side by side and were completely shattered, while the aviators were instantly killed.

"While aloft both the pilots and their assistants kept up a lively exchange of revolver shots which at first were ineffectual and then simultaneously they reached their marks, judging by the disturbed equilibrium of the machines. After vain efforts by the aviators to regain control both machines fell to the earth like meteors."

KAISER DECORATES AIRMEN.

Iron Cross for Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Newspapers report that the decoration of the Iron Cross has been awarded to several German aviators, including the civilian pilots Hellmuth, Hirth, and Ingold.

Emperor William has bestowed the order of the Iron Cross, first and second class, also upon Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, but it is not announced whether the recipient is the father or son of the same name. It is probably the son, and in honor of his daring attack on a Belgian fortress.

The young Prince Frederick Leopold is an enthusiastic athlete, and, like his brother, has worked under the American trainers, D. Lightbody and Kraenzlein.

HIS UNSAFE GERMAN ACCENT.

It Put a Sudden End to an American's French Journey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Liberté makes the following comments on the latest military communiqué:

"The consequences of the retreat of the enemy's right wing will soon be evident, beginning with the obligation of Gen. von Kluk to renounce his daring advance on Paris, with its accompanying efforts at intimidation. The 'attaque brusque' on the capital was a dream whose realization becomes more and more improbable.

"In the most gigantic battle of history the result cannot be achieved everywhere at the same time; but events up to the present justify the hope that a few more days will produce our decisive victory, which will entirely change the aspect of the war."

Despite the retreat of the Germans for nearly fifty miles northeast, it is still impossible to reach the districts they recently occupied not far north of Paris. I met today two American sportsmen who tried to reach Chantilly, formerly the most important French race horse training centre, situated forty-five kilometers (about twenty-eight miles) due north, near the big railroad junction of Creil, which the Germans are reported to have burned. Equipped with the necessary passports for themselves and their taxicab, they managed to reach a point ten miles from their goal, though they were twice challenged by French soldiers, who guarded the road at various corners, where great market carts filled with bricks, arranged as breastworks, felled trees, and heavy timbers had been placed ready to form barricades. They were stopped a third time by a tall, stern French Major. One of the sportsmen, telling the story, thus describes the interview:

"I explained my business and showed my papers and also the permit for the taxi. The officer seemed satisfied and then made similar inquiries of my friend. This time he looked different, saying grimly: 'Your papers seem right, but I don't like your German accent. It won't be very safe for you to continue.' So we just turned back. My friend had learned his French in New York, but we didn't want to take chances; this war is a serious proposition."

The Revell de la Haute-Saône says that among 560 German prisoners arriving at the Saône town of Gray was a German General with his whole staff, captured in the recent fighting in Lorraine.

THINKS GERMANS HAVE SLIPPED A COG

Foreign Military Officer Says Kaiser Has Departed from Cardinal Rule of Strategy.

LOOKS FOR FATAL RESULT

Famous "Interior Line" Campaign Jeopardized When Germans Weakened Their Armies in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A prominent foreign military officer in Washington, in an interview tonight, asserted that there was every evidence that the strategical plan of the German General Staff for dealing effectively with the Allies had slipped a cog and thrown the whole German campaign out of order. He attributed the reverses which the Germans had met with in the campaign east of Paris during the present week as the direct result of what might prove to have been a fatal mistake in their strategy.

"The Germans," said this military expert, who for obvious reasons would not consent to have his name used in comment critical of the campaign conducted by the officers of another nation, "have disregarded one of the cardinal military tenets of their great master of strategy, Frederick the Great. Frederick the Great laid down the principle in his memoirs that the 'bad General tries to be strong everywhere and is consequently strong nowhere.'

"It would seem that that is what the Germans have tried to do, and that their present situation is the result.

"The origin plan of the German General Staff was to strike a decisive blow at the French and smash them in the western campaign, and then swing their army over and strike the Russians on the east. That was a favorite practice of Frederick the Great. It is what is known as the 'interior line' plan of campaign.

"In such a plan of campaign, one that was forced upon the Germans by the position of the Allies, it was essential that the Germans should strike first on one side of the line and deal a decisive blow to the enemy on that side, and be sure it was decisive before swinging back to deal with the enemy on the other side. The 'interior line' plan of fighting enemies on both sides is a classic among great Generals. But it contemplates that the enemy against whom the first swing is made, the one at whom the blow is first aimed, must be decisively knocked out.

"The French and their allies, the English, were the ones at whom the Kaiser's forces struck first. Then when the Russians entered Eastern Prussia the Germans withdrew considerable forces from the campaign in France and rushed them into East Prussia. It looks as if this was the mistake of the German campaign.

"What is now happening in France shows that something has gone wrong with the original German plan. The campaign in France has not resulted in decisive defeat of the French and British, and until they had been decisively beaten, or so badly beaten that they could not recover, it was a mistake for the Germans to remove any part of that army and pit it against the Russians in East Prussia. The Germans should have continued to hammer at the French and English with all their force, and should have allowed the Russians to proceed, if the latter wished, into East Prussia, toward the Vistula River; then, after a decisive blow in France, the Germans, in due time, could have swung back upon the Russians.

"What is now happening in France, the falling back of the Germans in the campaign east of Paris, shows that as a result of the transfer of German troops from France to East Prussia, as a result of removing the pressure of these German troops against the French and English before the latter were decisively beaten, the French and English have been able to take the offensive against the weakened German lines. Had the Germans defeated the French in France, it is would have been correct in strategy for the Germans to have turned toward the Russians. The result is that there appears to be a wavering of the lines of the Germans in France.

"The Russians also adopted the 'interior line' plan of campaign. Russian Poland was their interior line. They had the choice of attacking East Prussia on the north and of attacking Austria in Galicia on the south. The Russians entered East Prussia but did not attempt anything decisive there. They, however, decided to strike their first decisive blow at the Austrians in an effort to crumple up their army in Galicia. They did not attempt to win decisive battles on both sides of the line simultaneously in East Prussia on the north and Galicia on the south. The Russian plan was to be sure Austria was defeated in Galicia and beaten decisively before turning on the Germans in East Prussia.

"Concentrating their attention on Galicia, the Russians have fallen back before the Germans as the latter have advanced in Prussia. If the Russians live up to the tenets of the 'interior line' classic in strategy they will fall back into Russia, if necessary, and not withdraw forces from Galicia for use against the Germans until after the Austrians have been decisively beaten. In war it is necessary to take the chance of weakness, and even of reverses at one point in order to be able to gain decisively at another point.

"I have no doubt that the Germans will meet with successes against the Russians in East Prussia, but if the Russians win decisively over the Austrians they will then be able to swing their whole force against the Germans. It would not surprise me now if the French and English on the west and Russians on the east were gradually to come out victorious on both sides."

1,500 FELL ON APIA.

New Zealand Force Took German Samoa Without Firing a Shot.

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Ventura, which arrived today, brought additional news about the occupation of the South Sea Island of Upolu on Aug. 29 by 1,500 New Zealand soldiers. The capture was effected without the firing of a shot. Apia, the capital of German Samoa, is situated on Upolu.

Gov. Schultz and 100 other Government officials were made prisoners of war, and taken to the Fiji Islands.

All Government and private funds previously had been carried in safety to Pago Pago, American Samoa. Frederick Heintz, operator of the newly installed wireless station, refused $10,000 to tell where he had hidden the apparatus. The station was dismantled upon the declaration of war.

The New Zealanders were carried to Upolu by the Union Steamship Company's liners Tahita and Willochre, convoyed by the cruiser Australia, the battleship Camperdown, the cruiser Champion, and two torpedo boats.

The Ventura also brought word that a Japanese cruiser is hovering about Pago Pago, probably on the lookout for the German cruiser Nürnberg. At the last census the Island of Upolu had a population of 19,842, of whom 310 were whites. Robert Louis Stevenson died and is buried there at Vailima.

COURTESIES FOR SOCIALISTS.

Exchange of Lists of Prisoners Proposed by French Deputies.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies here have decided to ask the Government to permit the French Socialists to obtain through the Swiss Socialists party a list of the French Socialists held in Germany. In exchange the French Socialists hope to furnish the Swiss Socialists a list of the German prisoners in France.

At a meeting today of the French Socialists it was decided also to request the Government to send instructions to its representatives abroad that all necessary steps be taken to capture the trade that Germany held before the war.

RUSH TO BERLIN GOES ON.

Americans From German Provinces Still Arriving at the Capital.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via Copenhagen and London.)—There would appear to be no end to the Americans who still continue to leave Germany. Although crowded trains depart regularly every other day, further Americans are reaching Berlin in a steady stream from the provinces The embassy, the consulate, and the American Relief Committee are still extremely busy.

Occasionally there is some friction with individuals who demand special treatment and deluge the American officials with reproaches because their particular wishes are not granted; otherwise the work is progressing smoothly.

KRUPPS SUBSCRIBE $7,500,000.

Gun Manufacturer's Family Take Up German War Loan Bonds.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via Copenhagen to London.)—Among the subscribers to the German war loan are the Krupp firm and family, who have taken $7,500,000 of the bonds.

Further large subscriptions already have been received by the Reichsbank.

TWO LLOYD GEORGES IN ARMY.

Another Son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Enlists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle says that Richard Lloyd George, eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enlisted yesterday in the Portmadoc battalion of the Carnarvonshire Territorials for active service.

His younger brother, Gwylym Lloyd George has been commissioned as a Lieutenant in the same battalion.

SINK RUSSIAN STEAMER.

Germans Report Destroying the Uleaborg in Finnish Waters.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The German fleet is active in the Baltic. It is reported to have invaded even the Gulf of Bothnia, where it captured and sunk a Russian merchant steamer, the Uleaborg. The vessel was in Finnish waters, in other words behind the barrier formed by the Aland Islands, which has been considered impassable for the sea forces of Germany.

A German torpedo boat stopped the Uleaborg and took off the crew and fifty-four passengers, including thirty-five Englishmen. She then opened fire on the steamer, which sank in five minutes. The passengers and crew were brought to a German fort, where citizens of hostile countries are being held as prisoners of war.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2:40 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm gives further particulars of the capture by a German destroyer of the Finnish mail steamer Uleaborg, hailing from Raumo, Finland.

On Thursday eight passengers, mostly Danish sailors, arrived at Karlskrona, Sweden. They declared that they saw the Uleaborg set on fire and sunk by the Germans. The passengers were all taken aboard the cruiser Augsburg which steamed to Danzig where all were landed with the exception of the English, Russian, and Finnish members of the crew. The sailors said they were well treated by the Germans.

BELGIAN YOUTH LIONIZED.

Leysen, the Boy Scout, a Popular Hero for His Spying Exploits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Since the Germans first crossed the frontier the Belgian Boy Scouts have been of great service to the military authorities as guides, messengers, orderlies, and assistants to ambulance and commissariat departments, and even as sentries; but, according to The Figaro, one of their number named Leysen, who has just been decorated by the King, has outdone the Henty heroes in the number and variety of his exploits.

During the assaults upon Liège, his native town, Leysen discovered and caused the summary punishment of eleven spies. When the town fell he accompanied the retreating army, and succeeded in unmasking a dangerous manoeuvre of the German troops by his extraordinary skill in traversing unknown wooded country, coupled with his unparalleled ability to disguise himself.

When the Belgian forces retired to Antwerp, Leysen volunteered for the dangerous task of conveying information into Brussels through the German lines. Last Sunday, when he received his decoration, he had just made his tenth trip.

DROP BOMBS NEAR KAISER.

Bold French Exploit Leads to Posting of Aeroplane Guards.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Nieuws van den Daguj as saying that it learns that the German General Staff and Emperor William are now at Luxemburg, where Uhlans are camping in 700 tents. The General Staff is quartered in the house of the German Legation.

"During the night," the dispatch continues, "the legation is guarded by aeroplanes, which pierce the air with searchlights to prevent hostile aeroplanes from approaching the town unobserved.

"A French or Belgian aeroplane succeeded in dropping four bombs without, however, doing any serious damage.

"The railway line at several places has been destroyed."

BRITISH TAKE NYASSA PORT.

Shell and Capture German Station in Central Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Blantyre, British Central Africa, says that the steamer Gwendolen, from Lake Nyassa on Sept. 8, shelled the German station at Langenburg, at the head of the lake, in German East Africa.

No opposition was offered, and a small force was landed from the steamer and took possession of the station.

POPE APPEALS TO WILSON.

Delegate Charged with Confidential Mission as to Mediation.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The Tribuna of Rome, according to a telegram to the Havas Agency, announces that the Apostolic Delegate in Washington has been charged by Pope Benedict with a confidential mission to President Wilson on the subject of mediation in the war.

The Tribuna states that the appeal of the Pope for peace, published yesterday, is preliminary to an encyclical to the Bishops on the same subject and to an initiative already in the course of execution with the different Governments, asking for the cessation of hostilities and for the opening of an arbitration congress.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL PRAISED.

Millionaires and Princesses Caring for the Wounded in Paris.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.—"The American Hospital at Neuilly is a magnificent example of what can be done in a few weeks with the help of ample funds," says the Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. His dispatch continues:

"Here, under ideal conditions, men and women, some of whom bear names powerful in American plutocracy, are working at menial tasks with admirable self-abnegation. One can see American millionaires assigned to seeing that wounded that have been without a change of clothing for a fortnight or longer are thoroughly scrubbed. Meanwhile in adjacent rooms Princesses are busy rolling bandages or preparing dressings.

"When the war broke out the American colony in Paris took over the unfinished building of the Lycée Pasteur and transformed it into this hospital, which well deserves the name of model hospital. The wards are clean and airy, and the operating room is fitted with the most modern appliances. There are X-ray rooms, bandaging rooms, and model kitchens, and there is a devoted staff of nurses and orderlies.

"The population of Neuilly seems to be outside the railing watching the arrival of ambulances bringing up the wounded. There were seventy in the hospital this morning, mostly Turcos and Englishmen. The wounded are allowed to smoke cigarettes, and some of the Turcos consume eighty a day.

"One of the Turcos had been in a terrible gloom since entering the hospital because the doctors removed one of his huge front teeth which was broken during the fighting. He was inconsolable because of the loss of this tusk until one of the American millionaires proposed to have an equally large gold tooth put in to replace it."

WAR PREDICTED IN 1901.

Portuguese, in Paris Matin, Prophesied the Overthrow of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The following prediction, made by Dom Bosco, a Portuguese, who died ten years ago, was published in The Matin in June, 1901:

"A European war will break out in 1913 or 1914. Germany will be dismembered; not, however, before she shall have penetrated into the heart of France. There a mighty army will hurl the Germans back across the Rhine.

"The man of pride will see his tree shattered and crushed to the roots and trodden under foot by all.

"A great battle will take place between the two days of Our Lady, namely, between Aug. 15 and Sept. 5, when the Pope shall undergo great suffering, from which he shall emerge increased in strength and admired. Poland will regain her rights."

Would Aid Cotton Movement.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 11.—The lower House of the State Legislature adopted a resolution today asking Gov. Colquitt to exempt from taxation all cotton bought under the "buy-a-bale movement" at ten cents per pound. Reports indicate about 3,000 bales already have been purchased in Texas.

NAVY CENSORSHIP GOES ON.

Not Likely That Department Will Recede From Position on Wireless.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Daniels had before him today a formal protest against navy censors in Marconi wireless telegraph stations. Through its counsel the company contends that the Navy Department has no jurisdiction or authority over its operations.

It became apparent that the department will not recede from the position it has taken to censor all messages. No one would express an opinion whether, if the Marconi Company took the case to the courts, as it intimates it will, the Siasconset Station would be closed pending the adjudication of the respective rights of the Government and the company. Navy Department officials disagree entirely with the view that there was no violation of neutrality in the transmission of a message from the Suffolk asking for supplies and provisions. The message was received and forwarded to New York in the absence of the navy censor.

MR. GREENWOOD HAS NEWS.

A Variety of Information That Has Escaped the English Papers.

M. Greenwood, Jr., a New York real estate man, who has been in England for several months, has written friends here some bits of news about the war situation in England. He says:

"That which signally impresses an American in London during this war," writes Mr. Greenwood, "is the marvelous Government control of the press. It is a misdemeanor for a newspaper to publish false news, and the paper may be closed. Newsboys who cry news that is false are arrested. The entire British Army was transported to France or Belgium three weeks ago without a notice of it in any paper. No one even now knows how many troops were sent. Over 15,000 Russians (Cossacks with their horses) having been brought from Archangel, Russia, through Scotland and England, were transported today across the Channel to France and Belgium, and yet not a word about it in any English paper.

"At 11:19 o'clock on the night of Aug. 4 there were 317 wireless messages sent to as many ships from the Admiralty Office. The message to all was the same, and read as follows: 'Go.'

"Within nine minutes there were 317 replies, the single word: 'Off.'"

Mr. Greenwood said that at 2 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 29 a Zeppelin airship came within thirty-two miles of London and then turned and sailed back across the English Channel. No mention was made of this in any of the English newspapers, says Mr. Greenwood.

Mr. Greenwood also tells of the discovery in England of many German spies. His best bit in this line is the following:

"The Duchess was suspicious of her cousin, who is a German Count. They each owned large estates in the South of England. She started out for a long motor trip and arranged to stop at his place for luncheon, determining to keep her eyes open. She noticed the lodgekeepers, gardeners, and servants, and, after leaving, drove to London and reported to Scotland Yard that she didn't think they were lodgekeepers, gardeners, and servants, and that, although dressed as such, they all had a military bearing, and that the place had a suspicious look. Within two hours the Count was in jail with his servants, who proved to be fifty-eight soldiers, and the house was found to be filled with ammunition, guns, and electric appliances. Concealed in the woods was a complete wireless station, from which constant communication had been kept up with the German frontier."

ITALIAN QUITS BERLIN.

Military Attache Goes to Rome Without Explanation.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that Count Calderari di Palazzole, the Italian Military Attaché at Berlin, has left his post and is returning to Italy.

The cause of his departure has not been made known.

President Goes to Summer Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson left here at 5:35 P. M. for the Summer White House at Cornish, N. H., where he expects to arrive tomorrow afternoon. His cousins, the Misses Smith of New Orleans, accompanied him.

AN HONEST WAY TO AVOID PAYING PERSONAL TAXES

October 1st is the date on which personal property will be assessed.

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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

COLLEGE EDUCATION AND THE BOY.

Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., LL. D., President of Dartmouth College on "Shall the Boy Go to College? Answered by a College President," in next Sunday's New York Times.—Advt.

REX BEACH'S

New Novel

THE AUCTION BLOCK

Illustrated by C. D. Gibson.

From childhood Lorelei Knight was prepared for marriage to the highest bidder. Her scheming mother left nothing undone to cultivate in Lorelei the exquisite beauty and charm which were to be her parents' capital. Through a stage career in New York, marriage with a millionaire's son, Bob Wharton, finally was accomplished—and then—while her worthless family are congratulating themselves upon their good fortune—the greatest auction of all takes place.

"Bob and Lorelei had just returned from the theatre. As the apartment bell rang, Bob went to the door and returned with his father at his heels. Mr. Wharton tramped in grimly.

"'To Lorelei he began: 'I want no notoriety, so all we need talk about is terms. You'll fare better by dealing directly with me than through lawyers—I'll fight a lawsuit—so let's get down to business. I'll pay ten thousand dollars and stand the cost of the divorce proceedings.'

"'You are making a mistake,' she told him quietly.

"'I expected you to refuse, but ten thousand dollars is better than nothing.'

"'Lorelei was standing very white and still; now she said: 'Don't you think you'd better go?'

"The elder man laid aside his hat and gloves, then spoke with snarling deliberation. 'I'll go when I please.'

"After a curious scrutiny of them both, he addressed his son: 'She's a grafter, Bob, and her whole family are grafters. She's made her living by bleeding men.'

"Lorelei met his eyes fairly. 'You've told the truth,' she began slowly, 'in the worst possible way; you have put me in the most unfavorable light. I've been pretty—commercial—because I had to be, but I never sold myself, and I shan't begin now. I have no price. If Bob's sick of the match, we'll end it and it won't cost you a cent.'"

Whether they did "end it" and what happened make a climax in this novel which every reader will remember as one of the most worth while stories ever met.

Ask for "The Auction Block" at your nearest bookseller's.

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We have reduced the prices of many goods in all the various sections of the Store devoted to **Home Furnishings**, for Saturday's selling only, and quote a few items that will afford an excellent idea of the values constantly offered at Macy's. Saturday is the one day in the week when it is possible for man and wife to shop together.

This fact lends a greater interest to the Sales arranged for today.

An Opportunity in Desirable Oriental Rugs

BAGDAD AND PERSIAN MOUSSOUL RUGS, $34.50

(*Macy's Usual Prices, $49.50 and $55.00*)

Some of the finest ones are in the smaller sizes in this offering, but all are desirable and in good designs and colorings. Many of these Rugs measure 4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 6 in.

FOURTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.

HAND-PAINTED SCREENS

A number of High-Quality Leather Screens, bearing very attractive designs in artistic antique painting. A special feature of our new Screens is that they are backed with fine imitation leather. $47.50

Also, very handsome Scotch Burlap Screens in white enamel, weathered and old English oak and mahogany. Single and double burlap filling 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 4 in., 5 ft. 9 in. high, in brown, red, green and blue.

Double Burlap Oak frame, four fold, 5 ft. 9 in. high. $5.69

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CEDAR BOX COUCHES

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Box Couches, upholstered, tufted and covered in good green Denim. These Couches have tempered steel springs of high quality. $15.74

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And he would not die a well-read man.
But if a man could know what few great books are enduringly worth while and could read those few — histories, biographies, dramas, works of travel, fiction, poetry, philosophy, and religion — he would become well read, even though he could devote to them but a few pleasure moments a day.

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For years Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, has maintained that the books really essential to the Twentieth Century idea of a cultivated man could be contained in a Five-Foot Shelf, and from his sixty years of reading, study, and teaching—forty of which were spent at the head of one of the world's greatest universities—he has put aside those few books that he considers most worth while—the few that best picture the progress of the human race from the earliest times down to the present day, through the writings of those who have made our civilization what it is.
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RED CROSS SAILS FOR WAR ZONE TODAY

Capt. Rust Assures Consulates General That All the Crew Are Americans.

THREE RELIEF FUNDS GROW

New York Branch's Total $106,878 —$11,645 Received for Belgian Non-Combatants.

The relief steamship Red Cross will sail from her pier at West Ninety-sixth Street for Falmouth, England, this morning. The sailing hour probably will be about 9 o'clock. The new American crew reported to Capt. Armistead Rust, retired, U. S. N., commander of the Red Cross, yesterday, and following an inspection Capt. Rust visited the Consulates General of Great Britain and France and assured the representatives of those Governments that every one of the crew was an American citizen. The delay in the sailing of the ship was due to the objection to German seamen and stewards, many of whom were members of the German naval reserve.

The New York branch of the Red Cross, through Jacob H. Schiff, its Treasurer, yesterday acknowledged additional subscriptions of $3,320.55 to the European Fund of the National Red Cross. The total amount collected by the New York branch to date is $106,878.33. The day's subscriptions were:

L. F. Dommerich & Co.	$1,000	In memory S. J. M. & H. M.	$25
"A Friend," through Corn Exchange Bk.	300	"F. H."	25
Through N. Y. Staatz Z't'g	239.85	Through Dr. D. Dernburg	25
Miss M. O'Hara, Through The Independent	176.50	Guests of Idle Hour Inn	22.50
Tar Day at Bay Head, N. J.	148.20	Through Miss G. Manesse	20
Entertainment at Hurricane L'ge	110	Celestine Simon	10
A. A. Raven	100	I. P. Church	10
Phoebe S. St. Clair	100	G. F. Bingham	10
G. Beekman	100	A. S. Thasley	10
W. P. Willis & Co.	100	"E. P."	5
Fried, Mendelson & Co.	100	W. R. Kermish	10
T. A. Edison	100	Through Corn Exchange Bank, Chaminah Lodge 105, I. O. B. B.	10
A. L. Simon & Co. M. B. A.	65	"B. C. J."	6.50
"W. D. D."	50	"P. W. S."	5
Mrs. H. S. Allen	50	J. De Beer	10
"M. M. B."	50	Class One	5
J. H. McIntosh	50	"Le Lyceum"	5
W. D. Travis	30	M. L. Shrady	5
M. S. Thomson	25	M. Schloss	4
Total	$3,320.55	"Alfred S."	3
		J. Lonke	1

Relief for Belgians.

Contributions received by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Non-Combatants, of which Henry W. De Forest is the Chairman, made the total fund $11,645. The day's subscriptions follow:

Holt & Co.	$200.00	P. Bellair	$1.50
Otto T. Bannard	100.00	P. Lapair	1.00
George Merck	500.00	E. Meyer	1.00
Jos. M. Price	30.00	Mrs. Brodt	.50
M. Bulto	5.00	Mrs. E. L. Nourse	5.00
Jeanne M. Neville & others	10.00	Mrs. A. M. Taylor	10.00
Mrs. L. Ferre	2.00	F. V. J.	5.00
Caine G. Jacoby	30.00	John S. Turner	5.00
W. Eder	5.00	G. F. Dominick, Jr.	10.00
C. A. Henriques	25.00	Gavan Rowe	10.00
E. H.	2.00	Rev. C. Van Hulse	5.00
M. Hendricks	2.00	Sarah E. Carty	10.00
J. Fannette	1.00	W. Wally	5.00
Simon Geily	1.00	Mrs. S. Brooks	25.00
Isadore Williams	1.00	Mrs. E. Chadwick	1.00
Anonymous	1.00	A. E. P.	1.00

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, which is for the equipping of 1,000 beds and the adding of an automobile ambulance service, passed the $30,000 mark. J. P. Morgan & Co. are also the custodians of this fund. The subscriptions received yesterday were:

Mrs. E. D. Austin	$1	Anne M. Richards	$25
"Friend"	5	"Class One"	5
W. J. Carr	25	W. A. Stratton	5
Mrs. W. C. Kingsland	5	M. Nicholls	10
C. W. Fox	100	M. L. Schiff	500
T. T. Goff	25	Mrs. F. Winthrop	50
Mrs. J. M. Sears	100	J. W. Cassidy	100
A. W. Hollister	25	Miss N. Rhoades	25
Mrs. J. D. Cameron Bradley	100	Mrs. M. W. Kimball	100
Mrs. F. B. Porter	100	C. Fahnestock	1,000
John D. Turner	10	A. J. Bruen	100
A. W. Heard	5	Mrs. J. W. Jenks	10
Q. F. Dominick, Jr.	10	Miss E. V. Clark	15
L. Dominick	20	Lydia P. Baldwin	50
Total			$2,611
Previously acknowledged			28,123
Grand total			$30,734

Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, President of the Westchester County Chapter of the Red Cross, announced that at the Ardsley Club on Thursday Red Cross organizations were formed for Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, and Ardsley. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russel, Franklin Q. Brown, and Mrs. Potter. The officers of the Irvington Chapter are: Miss Anne D. Paulding, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Edwin Mairs, Secretary, and Charles Edson, Treasurer. The officers of the Dobbs Ferry Chapter are: Mrs. C. D. Fraser, Vice Chairman, and Franklin Q. Brown, Treasurer.

Blanche Bates in Benefit.

The Brooklyn official station of the American Red Cross at Abraham & Straus's store turned into headquarters $320 as the first contribution.

More than $2,000 was raised yesterday afternoon at a benefit performance for the Westchester Red Cross Society in the Greek Theatre at Mount Kisco. Blanche Bates appeared in "Madam Butterfly," supported by a cast which included Walter Hampden, Edward Maffindale, Eugene Ormonde, Ada Lewis, and Effingham Pinto. David Bispham was heard in a group of songs, and William Courtney and Virginia Harned played a sketch called "One Word." A new sketch by Edward Peple was presented by Jack Devereaux, Augustin MacHugh, and William J. Kelly. Programmes were auctioned off by James Montgomery Flagg.

The patronesses were: The Mmes. Cornelius R. Agnew, Robert S. Brewster, Winthrop Cowdin, Morgan Dix, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., John Henry Hammond, Robert Hoe, Hamilton L. Hoppin, Henry C. Hopkins, Rupert Hughes, Seth Low, Henry Marquand, George L. Nichols, Frank Hunter Potter, Moses Taylor, Hiram Wilson Taylor, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Henry Wainwright Howe, and Miss Paulding.

RED CROSS AIDS MUNICH.

Sends Contribution for Hospital Under American Name.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A letter from Dr. Sofie A. Nordhoff Jung, who is actively engaged in Red Cross work in Munich, Germany, has been received by a Washington friend and turned over to the American Red Cross. In response to appeals from Munich, the American Red Cross sent $600 by cable to Dr. Jung and her husband, Dr. Franz Jung, both of whom are well known here, to assist them in starting a hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. The letter, under date of Aug. 23, says in part:

"We hope to have a lazarett of at least sixty beds and have the American Red Cross help us financially. Now it occurred to me that by organizing a lazarett here, in or near Munich, where a very large percentage of the wounded will be brought, this American money would not quite lose its identity, as it were, if we called it 'Das Amerikanische Rote Kreuz Lazarett,' and if we had the Stars and Stripes float over it side by side with the Red Cross flag.

"Dr. Jung and I have spent several hours daily for two weeks streightening out all the details with the War Department here and the authorities of the German Red Cross."

The Youngstown, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce has sent Red Cross headquarters a check for $1,000. The Westchester County, N. Y., chapter of the Red Cross has forwarded a contribution of $1,101, which makes a total of $9,385 raised by this one chapter.

BIG RED CROSS FUND.

$220,000 Raised in One Day in England—W. W. Astor Gives $100,000.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—No less a sum than $220,000 was received yesterday in response to The London Times's appeal of that morning on behalf of the Red Cross Society. The subscribers include:

William Waldorf Astor	$100,000
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain	50,000
Harrison Heath	10,000
The Proprietors of The Times	5,000
Kahn, Mrs. Otto H.	5,000
Anglo-American Oil Co.	5,000
Salisbury, Marquis of	5,000
John Musker (Ullapool)	1,500
Portman, the Hon. Henry	1,500
Listowel, Lord	1,500
Zetland, the Earl of	1,000
Clifford Cory, Sir J., Bart.	500

PEACE MOVES MUST WAIT.

That Is the Attitude of English Officials to Pacifist Overtures.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Washington dispatches received here intimating that the recent visit of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, to Secretary Bryan, was for the purpose of getting President Wilson to make another tender of his good offices as mediator in the present war, have been read with interest in London official circles.

The Foreign Office is without any further communication than the first received from Secretary Bryan concerning peace negotiations, and the English diplomats are not expecting the United States to take additional steps to negotiate peace at this stage of the conflict. English officials insist that they exerted every effort to avert the war, and now, being in the field, the Allies must fight until the issues are definitely settled for all time.

The British Government is said to be confident that even the extreme peace advocates in England are giving their hearty support to the army and navy in the conflict, and are unwilling that the English should give serious thought to peace overtures until they are positive that there is a genuine desire for peace on the part of their opponents.

SAYS AUNT PARTED THEM.

Mrs. Henriquez Accuses Her Relative in Suing Husband.

Mrs. Gretchen Edith Henriquez began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation from her husband, Richard Anthony Henriquez, and in her complaint she accuses her aunt, Mrs. Irene Jirjahn, of causing the trouble between her and her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Henriquez were married on Dec. 6, 1906. They have a son 5 years old. Mr. Henriquez is the son of Louis Napoleon Henriquez, who died in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Henriquez have a home in this city, but previous to July 21 last, when Mrs. Henriquez left her husband, they spent most of each year at their home in Long Branch. Mrs. Henriquez says that their home life was pleasant until the Summer of 1911, when she and her husband agreed to permit her aunt, Mrs. Jirjahn, to live with them. Mrs. Jirjahn is a widow.

According to Mrs. Henriquez, the acquaintance between her husband and Mrs. Jirjahn ripened into an affection so deep that they were nearly always together. Mrs. Henriquez says she found them at 3 o'clock one morning in the kitchen drinking beer. Mrs. Jirjahn, she asserts, was in her night robe and her hair was hanging down her back. When Mrs. Henriquez had a birthday party on Jan. 4, 1913, she alleges that Mrs. Jirjahn danced in her pajamas.

Once, Mrs. Henriquez says, she heard a rattle of bracelets in the twilight, and, remembering that Mrs. Jirjahn wore two bracelets, went into her room to investigate. She says she found her husband in the room with Mrs. Jirjahn.

ARMY AND NAVY RECEPTION.

Local Club Will Celebrate Anniversary on Sept. 26.

The New York Army and Navy Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception in honor of Gen. Leonard Wood on the evening of Sept. 26. The announcement made yesterday by Col. Oliver B. Bridgman, N. G. N. Y., President of the club. The club has decided to break several precedents. It will be the first reception at which all members will appear in dress uniform, and will be the first to which Presidents and Governors of non-military clubs will be invited. Invitations are being sent to the officers of about sixty clubs. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy also will be invited.

The reason for inviting outside clubmen, and for holding a dress reception, an officer said yesterday, is to afford officers of the Army and Navy here opportunity to become better acquainted with New York clubmen.

"In England, France and Germany," this officer said, "one sees officers in uniform taking tea at hotels, riding in the parks, and mingling with civilians generally. In this country the public does not realize what the army and navy uniform stands for, and officers are timid about appearing in them when not on duty."

ASK BIDS FOR SUBWAY LINK.

Diagonal Station at Grand Central to Take Twenty-eight Months.

The Public Service Commission yesterday authorized advertising for bids on the section of the new Lexington Avenue subway, which will connect the present Fourth Avenue subway with the new Lexington Avenue line by the diagonal station at Grand Central. The bids are to be opened on Oct. 6 and are based on completion of the work within twenty-eight months.

This means the new subway system will not be open by Jan. 1, 1917, as contemplated in the dual system contracts. It was also pointed out yesterday that until this section is finished it will not be possible to operate the new east side line.

The diagonal station will run from Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, partially under the sites of the old Grand Union Hotel and Children's Hospital. There will be direct connection with Grand Central Terminal, the Forty-second Street crosstown line, the Steinway tunnel line, and, when they are completed, with the Hudson tubes.

SITE FOR MARKET ON 5TH AVE. OFFERED

Additional Free Trading Place May Be at 67th Street and Central Park.

MAYOR'S INSPECTION TODAY

Bakers Decide to Fight Ruling Which Requires Bread to be Labeled Showing Weight.

A site for a new free market on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park was offered yesterday to Borough President Marks, and it is probable, if arrangements are satisfactory, the city will have a fifth municipal market to be known as the Fifth Avenue Market. The offer was made by S. Fullerton Weaver of 30 East Forty-second Street, a member of the Merchants' Association and the Real Estate Board of New York. It is a plot of ground 150 by 100 feet, and, as Mr. Weaver points out, it is so located with reference to the bridges that it is easy for farmers to reach, and that it will be a centre for the rich as well as the poor. The lot is now used by a contractor for the storage of material, but Mr. Weaver offered to cancel his lease at once if the city accepts the offer.

It is announced that the Manhattan Lighterage Company has offered the use of pare of its pier at 131st Street and North River for the accommodation of the Fort Lee Ferry Market if no provision is made for erecting a market shed by the coming of cold weather. The company also agrees to put up the necessary stands. It is believed that the next step to preserve the permanancy of the new markets is to make arrangements to put up sheds to protect traders during the Winter.

A representative of the lighterage company, who called upon Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that his concern received shipments from several railroads and they intended to ask the roads to make known the establishment of the markets here and to encourage them to ship their produce in. Commissioner Hartigan yesterday received a letter from the Worcester Fish Company, Ocean City, Md., offering to ship fish into the New York markets if proper arrangements could be made for receiving shipments.

Today the four new markets will be inspected by the Mayor and other city officials, as well as members of civic organizations and invited guests. The party will leave the Queensboro Bridge at 9 o'clock this morning as the guests of Borough President Marks and the Open Market Committee.

Twenty Bronx retail bakers, with their attorney, called on Assistant District Attorney Richard McKinley of the Bronx yesterday afternoon to discuss complaints that the bakers are failing to comply with the Brooks law and label the weight on each loaf of bread. E. H. Reinold, the Bakers' Association attorney, told Mr. McKinley that the law did not call for a label giving weight on bread, though the interpretation of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures said it did. The bakers will fight any attempt to so interpret the law.

The investigation into food prices before Justice Benedict in Brooklyn continued yesterday. Moses Sanders, President of the New York Beef and Mutton Company, said that the falling off in the supply of lamb and mutton from New York State was largely due to a scarcity of farm labor.

PRICE OF EGGS MAY GO UP.

Extraordinary Demand From Europe Reported in Produce Market.

Although it was reported yesterday in the country produce market that there is an oversupply of medium grade eggs and an easing off in the butter market, it is probable that there will be a rise in the prices of butter, eggs and cheese. These commodities are already affected by the extraordinary demand from Europe. It was said yesterday in the trade that there was a disposition of some dealers to carry heavy stocks. This is curbed by the fact that market conditions do not favor storing, as present prices are high.

GIRLS AID GIRLS TO WORK.

Vacation Fund Opens Factory to Make Red Cross Apparel.

Gertrude Robinson Smith, Chairman of the Vacation Committe of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, arranged yesterday for the opening of a factory to make shirts and clothing for soldiers of the nations now at war. The employes of the new factory, which will be opened on Tuesday morning at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be working girls temporarily out of employment. The money to pay them for their work will be furnished by working girls still employed, who are members of the Vacation Fund Committee. The Vacation Fund treasury will be drawn upon to help out, and special contributions from the working girls will make up any deficiency.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company has furnished fifteen sewing machines for use in the new factory, while a number of merchants made up a contribution of several thousand yards of unbleached cloth.

"The factory to make Red Cross goods helps slightly—only slightly—to handle the unemployment problem," said Miss Smith. "Business men and manufacturers have come to our aid in large numbers, and we have hopes that the situation will grow speedily better."

Stenographers and clerks who apply to sew garments will be taught to use the sewing machine in case they have never before had an opportunity to learn.

Executor Lost in Europe.

Surrogate Noble of Queens yesterday issued temporary letters of administration to Christopher Schaible on the estate of his father, John Schaible of Ridgewood. William Burkle, executor of the estate, is somewhere in Europe, and nothing has been heard from him since the war began.

A. Z. BAKER SEEKS DIVORCE.

Illustrator Institutes Suit Against Daughter of Peter Newell.

Alfred Z. Baker of Leonia, N. J., a magazine illustrator, filed papers in the New Jersey Court of Chancery yesterday for divorce from Mrs. Helen Baker, daughter of the artist, Peter Newell, also of Leonia. Baker alleges that his wife deserted him in March, 1913. He seeks the custody of their two children, Alfred Z., Jr., 7 years old, and Helen, 4 years old.

In 1904 Baker, who then had a wife living in this city, met Miss Newell at a lawn party at Leonia and fell in love with her. The pair eloped to Paris in 1908, and, when a son was born to Miss Newell, Mrs. Baker obtained a divorce in the New York courts. Miss Newell and Baker then were married and returned to Leonia. They lived together until March, 1913, when they quarreled and separated.

"I am an artist and she is an artist's daughter and our artistic temperaments would not agree," he said last night.

Following the separation Baker endeavored to see his son, but Mrs. Baker disputed his right to do so. The courts upheld Mrs. Baker, as the child was born out of wedlock. Baker last Winter tried to have enacted by the New Jersey Legislature a law legitimatizing children born out of wedlock when the parents subsequently married, in order that he might get the custody of the boy. Assemblyman Walter McDermott of Hudson County, counsel for Mrs. Baker, defeated the bill.

STRAW HATS SMASHED IN.

Juvenile Gangs Aid East Side Storekeepers' Business.

Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, sent the following letter to Police Commissioner Woods after many straw hat victims had called at 1 Avenue B, most of them carrying their hats under their arms, to protest at their treatment:

"Sir: I respectfully direct your attention to and urge the immediate suppression of the operation of juvenile gangs destroying straw hats of pedestrians on the east side without the semblance of the least official interference. Citizens are also subject to abuse and made objects of ridicule by loafers who congregate on street corners and incite the boys in this pernicious act. This outrageous condition must not be tolerated henceforth. It behooves the authorities to stop it."

Supt. Schlacht said he sent out squads of his juvenile police to investigate the trouble, and they reported to him that certain shopkeepers had paid boys to break hats in the hope that it would result in starting a brisk trade in new hats. Schlacht says he has the names of some of the offenders and will present them to the District Attorney for prosecution.

"It is perfectly lawful to wear a straw hat until Sept. 15," said Schlacht.

DE WITT EXECUTORS SPLIT.

One Gets Order for Accounting of $300,000 Estate.

Charles A. Hitchcock, an executor under the will of Antoinette DeWitt, who died on Oct. 14, 1913, leaving an estate in excess of $30,000, yesterday obtained an order from Surrogate Cohalan directing W. Herbert Beach, the other executor and nephew of the decedent, to furnish an inventory and whatever other information he might have of the estate of his aunt on Sept. 25.

Mr. Hitchcock recited in his application that Mr. Beach furnished an inventory on Aug. 12, but it did not set forth a large part of the assets, stating merely that the estate, exclusive of the real estate, was in excess of $300,000. Under the will Mr. Beach received $10,000 and one-fifth the residuary estate. Two sisters of the decedent, Julie E. and Belle E. Beach, received $25,000 and one-fifth each of the residuary estate. Gifts of $8,000 to $12,000 each were left to other relatives, including nieces and nephews, and making the total bequests $129,000.

HEIR IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

C. S. Martin Schedules $23,144 Liabilities and No Assets.

Clinton S. Martin, President of John S. Martin & Co., 100 Hudson Street, wholesale dealers in cheese, yesterday filed a bankruptcy petition with liabilities amounting to $23,144 and no available assets.

Mr. Martin is the son of the late John S. Martin, who was for many years a prominent dealer in butter and eggs, and is said to have inherited $100,000 several years ago. The son lost a large part of his fortune on the produce market a short time ago. Among his creditors are the Emma Willard School of Troy, N. Y., $907; the Mumm Champagne and Import Company, $19, and David Shoemaker, $1,162, on an assigned claim of the Automobile Club of America.

FOREIGN MAILS LITTLE DELAYED

Consignments Arrive Here Promptly from All Countries, Including Germany.

SHE SHIPS FROM HOLLAND

Kaiser's Government Is Using Rotterdam Exclusively as Its Port for Oversea Posts.

The schedule of the transatlantic mails is being readjusted slowly, following the resumption of shipping. Large consignments of mail from European countries are arriving daily, though most of the letters and third class packages, including foreign newspapers, take many more days to get here than such mail required before the war began.

The delay to the mails is due, for the most part, to the fact that the ships now in use are not so fast as those employed in the transatlantic service formerly. The fast steamships have been held in port or pressed into service as cruisers or transports by the warring nations.

The employes of the branch post office in the Hudson Terminal Building, where all the incoming first class foreign mail is distributed, were kept busy yesterday and the night before sorting mail brought in by three steamers from European ports which arrived on Thursday and the mail from one liner which arrived yesterday.

The White Star liner Celtic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought 2,900 sacks of mail, containing consignments from Great Britain, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Gibraltar, Ireland, The Netherlands, India, Bulgaria, the Straits Settlements, Egypt, Greece, Crete, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Rumania, Finland, Jaffa, Turkey, Tripoli, and mail from the United States cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee, that were sent to Europe with gold for the relief of stranded Americans.

An investigation by the Post Office authorities showed that nearly all the mail brought here by the Celtic had not been delayed unduly, even that which came from the interior of some of the warring countries. The French and British mails consigned to the Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 5, contained letters posted as late as Sept. 1 and 2. Letters from Austria-Hungary were mailed between Aug. 17 and 20, and those from Switzerland were mailed between Aug. 19 and Aug. 24.

The last shipment of mail from Germany was brought to this country by the steamship Rotterdam from Rotterdam on Sept. 6, and apparently the German mails are being forwarded through that port exclusively. The consignment from the Rotterdam consisted of 85,000 letters, and 164 sacks of third class mail, almost all newspapers.

On Thursday the San Giorgio from Naples brought back to this port fifty-six sacks of mail for Austria-Hungary, which were shipped on the Alconia, which sailed from here on July 28. The Post Office authorities could not explain whether this mail was sent back because the Austro-Hungarian Government refused to receive it, or because of a mistake in the transfer of mails at Naples.

The steamship Montevideo, which sailed from Cadiz on Aug. 30, brought 143 sacks of mail from Portugal, Spain, and Southern Europe on Thursday. The Calabria, which arrived on the same day from Palermo, brought only ten sacks of mail from Gibraltar, Madeira, and the Azores.

Flower Festival at Lyndhurst.

The flower festival given annually to the children of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard's sewing schools will be held on Sept. 16 on the lawn of Mrs. Shepard's country place, Lyndhurst-on-Hudson, at Tarrytown, N. Y. About 500 children have been invited to the festival. A feature of the afternoon will be story telling by Gustine Courson Weaver, one of the well-known story tellers of the South. She will tell folklore and fairy tales of Japan, China, and India.

T. J. Kelley Left $500,000.

The will of Timothy J. Kelley of Hoboken, which was proved yesterday before Deputy Surrogate William J. Flanagan in Hoboken, divides his estate of $500,000 in equal shares between his widow, Mrs. Jennie L. Kelley, and their sons, Victor T. and William J. Kelley. Timothy J. Kelley was a large stockholder in the Berwind-White Coal Company of New York.

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CARD SHARPS DRIVEN HOME.

War Refugees Not Good Game for Crooks on Liners.

"I haven't heard lately that card experts had been active on the ocean liners," said the head detective at a big hotel yesterday. "I suppose the refugees from Europe have had so many troubles of other kinds to occupy their attention that they have not afforded good game for experts with the pasteboards. Yet I happen to know that a band of them came home on a steamer from Europe only a few days ago. Of course, in spite of the notices posted on the steamships warning passengers against them, it is no secret to the waterfront detectives that almost every big liner that went to Europe early in the Summer carried two or more of them; and, of course, being mostly Americans, they had to come back.

"The bunch that landed here the other day I figured had picked up a victim on the ship whose steamer tags were pasted all over their luggage. They came here in style. First appeared two men. I knew them, and was surprised that they should come here for rooms. They said they had hurried up from the ship, and that they would go down and bring their wives and a maid. Immediately they had gone I went over and tipped off the room clerk.

"A couple of hours later came a colored girl, who said she was the maid described. She was told that the party could not be accommodated. They arrived a little later in a big touring car, which was piled full of trunks. The maid went out to report. Just then the two men, who had got out of the car, caught sight of me. They immediately climbed back into the car and drove off."

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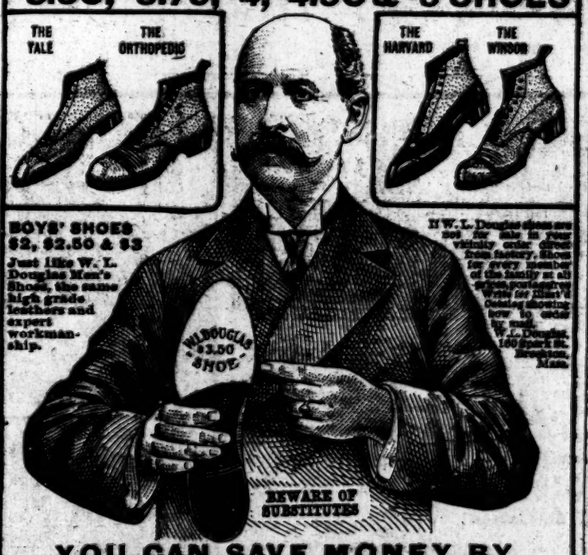
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BOYS' SHOES $2, $2.50 & $3
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.
W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order from factory, filling for every member of the family at all prices. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE
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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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1465 Broadway (Times Square).
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2778 Third Ave., Bet. 156th & 157th Sts.
[illegible] Fourth Avenue.
[illegible] Sixth Avenue.
[illegible] Seventh Avenue.

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431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
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NEWARK—231 Broad Street.
PATERSON—199 Market St., cor. Clark
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
[illegible]

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is a love story with an almost unique plot. It is the story of a strange revelation of love which transformed a dull domestic existence into a glowingly romantic life.

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WAR

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MALONE WILL NOT TALK FOR HENNESSY

Kept at His Post by Arrival of Refugees, He Wires Buffalo Meeting.

OTHERS MAY FOLLOW SUIT

But Collector Thinks Report of Muzzle on Federal Office Holders Is a Tammany Yarn.

C. Lee Abell, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Please tell the real Progressive Democrats of Erie County how deeply sorry I am not to be with you all tonight to speak in most emphatic advocacy of this election of John A. Hennessy for Governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt for United States Senator by the Democrats of the rank and file of our party in New York State. With such men chosen for these great offices the party in the Fall campaign will not only win, but will deserve to win. Nothing could keep me from Buffalo tonight except the fact that thousands of American refugees are arriving from Europe at the port of New York by every ship, and I know you will agree that I have no right to leave my post with its compelling duties.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

The foregoing message was sent yesterday by Collector Malone to C. Lee Abell, who is in charge of the Hennessy-Roosevelt organization in Erie County, to apprise the audience at the opening rally of the anti-Murphy primary campaign in Western New York of the reasons for Mr. Malone's enforced absence. The Collector's solicitous efforts to care for American refugees on arrival at this port have been brought to public attention before. On Aug. 30 last Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, made public a sharp reply he had sent to a message from the Collector urging him to use all speed in passing refugees through Quarantine. Dr. O'Connell asked the Collector to attend to his own affairs as Collector, promising that the Health Officer would do the same.

It was predicted yesterday that the note of regret and of devotion to official duty sounded in Mr. Malone's message will be reflected in scores of other missives from Federal office holders in this State who have made engagements to speak in the Hennessy-Roosevelt primary campaign.

Collector Malone said last night that he certainly had received no instructions from Washington to refrain from making speeches. His sole reason for keeping out of the campaign, Collector Malone said, was the pressing work of his office.

"I know of no order to Federal office holders not to take any part in the campaign," he said. "I think this yarn was handed out by some one who is anxious to see the present leadership in the Democratic Party continued and who for that reason wanted to convey a false impression regarding the President's attitude."

Franklin D. Roosevelt will make three speeches in this city next Monday. Before leaving for Buffalo yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said that an analysis of the designating petitions filed on behalf of his rival for the Senatorial nomination, Ambassador James W. Gerard, had convinced him that Mr. Gerard was Tammany's candidate.

"All but 140 of the 9,000 signatures came from Tammany sources," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Six thousand were obtained in New York County alone and only 40 from Rensselaer County and 100 from Saratoga were there to represent the rest of the State. My petition represented every county in the State except twelve."

William Sulzer said yesterday that only consideration for John A. Hennessy and a desire not to split the anti-Murphy vote had kept him out of the Democratic primaries.

Mr. Sulzer wrote a letter yesterday to Frederick M. Davenport, his rival for the Progressive nomination for Governor, inviting him to joint debate.

HENNESSY TALKS TO 900.

Says Glynn Must Defend "Sulzer Assassination."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Fewer than 900 persons assembled in the Broadway Auditorium tonight for the Hennessy rally. William H. Fitzpatrick, the Murphy leader in Erie County, was accused by Hennessy of being one of a trio who knew all about the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer. The other two were named as Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers and Patrick McCabe of Albany.

"The people don't want mental moonshine from Mr. Glynn," Hennessy said. "They want him to meet the issues, and the chief issue is the assassination of William Sulzer by an arrogant boss. Mr. Glynn must successfully defend that job or go to defeat either in the primaries or at the polls."

Others who spoke were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sidney Newburg, candidate for Secretary of State. Dudley Field Malone failed to apear.

RILEY MURDER MYSTERY UP.

Confession Clearing Life Convict Again Under Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Hunterdon County Grand Jury today began another investigation into the murder of Manning Riley at Califon on Jan. 19, 1907.

John E. Schuyler was convicted of the crime in May, 1907, and was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. On Sept. 30, 1912, Sheriff David L. Holcombe received a communication from Frank Bird, then an inmate of the jail here, who confessed to the murder.

The Sheriff said today that Bird, after confessing, told him that he was in the Rahway Reformatory at the time Riley was murdered. From that institution Sheriff Holcombe learned Bird was released from the reformatory on Jan. 7, 1907.

PAUL FULLER RETURNING.

Refuses to Discuss Results of Visit to Gen. Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 11.—Paul Fuller and A. de Stralewsky, the Russian Minister, arrived tonight by special train, but refused to talk.

Ex-Federals here are overjoyed by the lifting of the arms embargo, which they say will enable them now to carry on a revolution to overthrow Carranza. Arrivals report that water is still cut off at Mexico City, which has six hours of water daily from Chapultepec.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—Military headquarters announced today that passports were no longer necessary to leave the capital, but the prohibition still holds against the departure of ex-Federal officers without special permits.

It has been ordered that all such officers must report daily to the military authorities between the hours of 10 and noon.

SHAKE-UP FOR DETECTIVES.

Commissioner Woods Promotes 38 Sleuths and Demotes 35.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday promoted thirty-eight detectives from second to first grade, and demoted thirty-five from first to second grade. The men promoted are:

Thomas F. Donohue, Michael J. Gorevan, John J. Morrisey, Otto Ramsberg, Bernard J. Devanney, Edward C. Burgess, Charles A. Brummerhop, James J. Finn, Patrick Flood, Nicholas P. Sussillo, George F. McGowan, George D. Barnitz, Stanley F. Gorman, John E. Haggerty, Constance J. Mencini, William J. Quaine, Francis E. Hawkins, Mack Dennelly, Herman Meyer, Edwin C. McGrath, Thomas Sullivan, Paul E. Szermer, Daniel J. Clare, Walter Conlon, John Fennell, William F. Lohman, John J. Dowling, Thomas J. Cavannaugh, Robert B. Ferris, Thomas Caputo, James Graham, Richard A. Fennelly, Stephen Birmingham, Joseph F. Bramless, Floyd Horton, Joseph F. Christie, George F. Ross, and Stanislaus V. Tackowski.

The men reduced are:

Joseph Daly, Edmund Leigh, Paul Schmidt, Thomas S. Hughes, Louis Hyams, August Mayer, Joseph J. Doyle, Peter Purfield, John J. Donohue, John M. Hayes, Gustave J. Reilly, James F. Shevlin, Jeremiah J. Barber, John P. Berren, Thomas F. Marron, Jeremiah McMahon, Henry Heggersmith, Joseph W. Reilly, John J. Talt, Edward E. Conroy, James J. Finan, Charles L. McGowan, John A. Morrell, John O'Meara, Louis Trabucci, Henry L. Quick, Francis S. Carberry, John H. Crowley, Eugene A. Daly, Martin D. Downe, Henry M. States, Thomas J. McManus, Charles L. Kerr, Frank M. Gallagher, and Daniel Moriarty.

In making the changes the Commissioner followed the recommendations contained in a report recently made by Deputy Commissioner Rubin, who investigated the work of the Detective Bureau.

CITY BREVITIES.

Patrick Hendricks, 9 years old, of 289 East Ninety-eighth Street, was run over by an automobile brewery truck in front of his home yesterday afternoon and died three hours later in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mgr. Lavelle will lay the corner stone tomorrow afternoon of the parochial school and Roman Catholic Church of Our Saviour, at Washington Avenue and 183d Street, the Bronx.

Nine persons, most of them men and boys, were arrested yesterday afternoon in a house at 220 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, in which, according to the police, drugs have been sold to minors. Several persons escaped from the police by jumping from windows.

The depositors of the Henry Siegel Bank will hold a meeting in Union Square this afternoon at 3 o'clock, it was announced yesterday.

While waiting for his mother in the Fulton Street station of the Subway yesterday afternoon, Arthur McAuley, 12 years old, of 341 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, collapsed from heart disease. At the Hudson Street Hospital, where the boy was taken, it was said that he would recover.

A woman, 20 years old, who refused to give her name, attempted to commit suicide on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. She was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital in a serious condition.

TO BAR PRISON SMUGGLING.

State Board Says the Remedy Is Purely One of Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The State Prisons Commission says there is no reason why the smuggling of drugs into a State prison should not be stopped, except in rare instances, after a careful investigation of the smuggling of drugs into the various penal institutions.

"The question is one of efficient administration," says the commission. "The responsibility is on the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Wardens appointed by him." The investigations were carried on by Henry Solomon, Francis C. Huntington, and Leon C. Weinstock of New York; Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, and Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, who say drugs and whisky were smuggled into the prisons through dishonest guards, concealing drugs in letters, through visitors, trusties, and drivers delivering goods at the prisons.

The committee found that the honor system at Great Meadow Prison, and the Mutual Welfare League of Auburn Prison, were operating to create a sentiment among the prisoners against the smuggling of contraband articles.

The committee recommends various means of stamping out smuggling, including criminal prosecution of all persons caught at it.

J. J. HILL AS A SPORTSMAN.

Aged Railroad Builder Braves a Chilling Rain to Shoot Ducks.

Special to The New York Times.

MANDAN, N. D., Sept. 11.—When James J. Hill, the railroad builder, was hunting near Dawson, N. D., a few days ago, a chilling rain began to fall, and Louis W. Hill hurried from Dawson in an automobile to his father's rescue. He found his father standing in water up to his knees in the rushes, shooting mallard ducks.

"Aren't you afraid of rheumatism? Hadn't you better come back now?" his son asked.

Mr. Hill stood a moment regretfully watching the duck flying away; then he shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Well, all right. I've got the limit, anyway."

PATENT MEDICINE CONTROL.

New Government Department Urged by British Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The long-expected report of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines has been issued.

It recommends, among other things, that a special court or commission be appointed, with power to permit or prohibit the sale and advertisement of any patent, secret, or proprietary remedy or appliance.

The committee recommends that the advertisement and sale of medicines purporting to cure cancer, consumption, and other kindred diseases be prohibited. It says that there is a large and increasing sale of medicated wines which, with their large percentage of alcohol, constitute "a grave and widespread public evil."

It is proposed that the administration of the law governing the advertisement and sale of such articles should be performed by a department of State under the Ministry of Public Health, and until such a department is formed the control should be undertaken by the local Government board.

Among the recommendations made by the committee is one to the effect that the Stamp acts be consolidated and amended in order to remove numerous existing anomalies and unreasonable exemptions.

'WAR NOVELTIES' SELL WELL

Big West End Shop in London Keeping Several Factories Busy.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The manufacture of "war novelties" that are being sold at a big Regent Street shop is keeping several factories busy. Silk flags of all nations, except those of Germany and Austria, are particularly popular, being used as dinner table and general interior house decorations.

The profit made on each article sold is given to the Red Cross Society. The flags cost from 25 cents to $2.50 each. On a $2.50 flag the profit is 60 cents. A pincushion with a patriotic emblem, sold for 23 cents, gives 4 cents to the fund, and a more elaborate pincushion, sold at 32 cents, gives 8 cents.

Cushions and nightdress cases embroidered with regimental crests and mottoes are on sale. On the cushions are embroidered such phrases as "Keep Going," and "Keep the Flag Flying," and there are also embroidered crowns, flags, roses, thistles, and shamrocks.

A smart cockade of red, white, and blue, to place in the Autumn felt hat, is selling well.

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SHAKESPEARE 10 vols., cloth binding, **$3.65** Subscription price, $15.00.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1914.

THE BILL OF LADING TAX.

Congress is proposing to take $65,000,000 of shippers' money for the benefit of the Government at the time that the President thinks that the railways should have some of that money for themselves. The inconsistency between the proposal of the House committee and the letter of the President to the representatives of the railways is so glaring that the prospect of the enactment of that particular tax ought to be no better than for the new income tax, which was reconsidered upon the President's objection. There is a precedent for a tax upon bills of lading, but none for taking away the resources of the railways under their present conditions of embarrassment. The tax is not a bad one in itself. It is easily collected, is small in proportion to the interests upon which it falls, and is well distributed by them over others, so that the ultimate payer is hardly aware of it. All those arguments apply equally well to the increase of the railway rates for the benefit of the railways. But if the railways get the money it will remain in the circle of trade, and will revive many industries as well as encourage investors.

To tax commerce instead of taxing whisky is to make the proposal more offensive. The reasons advanced for not taxing whisky were always equally applicable, and have not prevented the imposition of the tax on other occasions. To say that the distillers would evade the tax is only to say that means should be found to prevent the evasion. Canada found a way to prevent such evasion in the taxes its Parliament levied a few weeks ago. Our Congress should be able to do the same thing, and for whisky as well as for beer. The argument for the railway tax is inconsistent with the arguments from the same source regarding the income tax. One is laid because it will be distributed, and the other was favored because it would not be distributed. Apparently the only reason why stamp taxes are not levied is because they worked so well under a Republican Administration. The Democrats think there must be a Democratic way. There is no objection to a Democratic way if it is a better way, but the Democrats ought to have a horror of a Democratic way which is worse, and sure to have results unwelcome.

If the tax is defensible at all it would be equally so if made, say, 7 per cent., 5 per cent. for the railways, on account of what they ought to get, and 2 per cent. for the Government. No doubt the increase of railway rates might be got in a better way. But there is hardly any bad way of increasing railway income at present. Neither is there any good way of absorbing the resources which ought to go to the support of the railways, if taken at all.

HEARST AND HARRISON LOSE.

The immense majority given to ROGER C. SULLIVAN for Senator in the Illinois primaries means the utter rout of the organization headed by WILLIAM R. HEARST and CARTER HARRISON. Throughout the campaign SULLIVAN proclaimed himself a Wilson man, and his first word after his victory was an announcement that he considered it "a commission from the Democrats of Illinois to make a good fight in behalf of the policies of President WILSON and in behalf of a united, constructive, and aggressive Democracy."

This is the first answer the voters of any State have had a chance to make to Mr. HEARST's attacks on the Administration. It demonstrates that the President's is a name to conjure with before the voters, and the lesson will not be lost upon Democrats who intend to be candidates in other States. It should not be lost upon the Democratic candidates for Congress in Illinois, who can now estimate how much they will gain by countenancing the opposition.

SULLIVAN's triumph is no reform victory. It was a contest between two machines, and the voters have decided that SULLIVAN's is preferable to HEARST's. They have also demonstrated that Secretary BRYAN's opposition need not terrify candidates for Democratic nominations. He opposed SULLIVAN as vigorously as HEARST did, and without result. There is no reason to suppose that the President looks with any more favor upon SULLIVAN than BRYAN does, yet the result will strengthen his hands whether he likes it or not.

The election had the curious effect of showing the falsity of the expectation that under woman suffrage the machines would vote the women in masses for their candidates. This was strictly a machine fight, with no principles or moral issues involved, and the newly enfranchised women stayed away from the polls. In many precincts not a woman voted, and in all Cook County only 8,000 of them expressed their preferences as between bosses. Either the bosses are afraid to exert the influence expected or they cannot get the women out. If men tried to get their wives to the polls to vote for some favorite candidate, they failed. If the election demonstrates anything about woman suffrage, it demonstrates that women will not take any interest in merely political fights, where no questions of right and wrong are concerned, and cannot be lured to the polls in such cases by their husbands or driven by bosses.

THE COLONEL'S DENIALS.

As usual when the Colonel returns from a trip, the first thing he had to do was to deny some bogus interviews. His readiness to add to the Ananias Club has aroused much tired comment for years, but there is something to be said on the other side. There is no man in the country in whose mouth are put more figments of the imagination, and if instead of being prone to call people liars he were averse to it, he would still be practically forced to issue denials. As long as he is in town he gets along without being misrepresented, but when he gets away the wires begin to burn with alleged interviews that are absurd on their faces. For instance, while in Louisiana he was quoted as saying that he wanted to serve on a commission to make peace in Europe and that he was going to run for President with JOHN M. PARKER as his running mate. No man of sense would believe that he ever said any such foolish things, or that if he were silly enough to say them he would give them to the public in casual interviews on a journey made for another purpose.

It may be asked why this flood of nonsense is put in his mouth as soon as he goes away from home. The answer is that similar nonsense is put in the mouths of other journeying statesmen, but because their utterances have not that universal interest that attaches to anything he says they are not telegraphed all over the country. Mayor MITCHEL permitted himself a short Western trip a few months ago, and was reported as saying that he had written a charter for New York which was about to be enacted into law; and he had to deny the absurdity. But for one such monstrosity put in his mouth or that of some other distinguished traveler there are a dozen put in the Colonel's every time he strays from home. Justly as he has been censured for his enthusiasm in keeping the Ananias Club going, he is subject to greater temptations in this way than any other man.

SOVEREIGNS AS PEACEMAKERS.

Official Germany cannot rid itself of the idea that the American people may have been misinformed about the way in which the war began, and that if the truth could be brought home to them there would be an immediate change of front, they would give their sympathies to Germany, and pray for the success of her arms. With this purpose Germany's case was presented to us in the book summarized in our columns the other day, and with the same view the telegraphic correspondence between the German Emperor and King GEORGE, with other telegrams sent by Prince HENRY of Prussia, the German Chancellor, and the Ambassador in London have been put forth in an English translation by the German Government. These dispatches were published in THE TIMES of yesterday. In this endeavor the persistence of the German official world is as untiring as its want of success is pathetic.

A note appended to the correspondence informs us that "the essence of Germany's declarations" is to be found in Emperor WILLIAM's telegram to King GEORGE on Aug. 1, and that "the Kaiser's offer furnished England the opportunity to prove her "pacific disposition and to prevent "the Franco-German war." In the telegram referred to the Kaiser declared that while his mobilization "must proceed against two fronts, east and west, as prepared," nevertheless "if France offers me neutrality, which must be guaranteed by "the British fleet and army, I shall, "of course, refrain from attacking "France and employ my troops elsewhere." This, we are told, gave England the opportunity "to prevent the Franco-German war." But on what conditions? On the condition that England should stay the hand of France while Germany and Austria were left free to make war upon Russia, a power to which France was bound by the terms of her alliance. The Emperor asked of England what it was not in England's power to give. England would in vain have appealed to France to hold aloof while Germany and Austria attacked her ally. The German Emperor in effect said, Let us have our way, let us work our will with Russia, and we will not molest France as long as she does not interfere. That was not a very engaging overture for peace. But in his dispatches to the English King the Emperor said nothing about Belgium, although on the day before his Government had been asked to assure England that it would respect the neutrality of that country. Already the plans had been formed to tear up "the scrap of paper" bearing Germany's signature to the neutrality of Belgium.

If we go back a little in the train of events we discover other and prevailing reasons why the conditional assurance of the German Emperor to King GEORGE was doomed to fail. In his telegram of July 30 to Prince HENRY, King GEORGE said that he trusted the Emperor would use his great influence to induce Austria to limit her military operations in Servia, "thus proving that Germany "and England are working together "to prevent what would be an inter-"national catastrophe." Austria was put on notice of the certain consequences of her attack on Servia as early as July 27, when the Russian Ambassador in Vienna informed the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that "if actual war broke "out with Servia it would be impos-"sible to localize it, for Russia was "not prepared to give way again as "she had done on previous occasions, "and especially during the annexa-"tion crises of 1909." Germany could have been in no doubt as to what Russia would do if Austria carried out her purposes in Servia. Yet in the Foreign Office Memorandum the German Government declared that "we therefore gave Austria an en-"tirely free hand in her action against "Servia." Furthermore, "we were "able to assure our ally most heartily "of our agreement with her view of "the situation and to assure her that "any action she might consider it "necessary to take in order to put "an end to the movement in Servia "directed against the existence of "the Austro-Hungarian monarchy "would receive our approval." Also, in the much-quoted passage from this Memorandum, Germany took the stand emphatically that no civilized nation had the right to interfere to prevent Austria from inflicting punishment upon Servia. There was the cause of the war, there was the fatal mistake that rendered futile all pacific effort.

Telegrams interchanged between crowned heads, even though they be in the interests of peace, are but a poor basis for an appeal for favoring public opinion in this country. We applaud the efforts of the German Emperor and the English King to preserve the peace of Europe. Had they succeeded, our satisfaction would have been boundless. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the imperial power which can decree peace can also declare war. The English King could not go to war without the assent of his Ministers and Parliament. Our Congress, not our President, declares war. But in Germany "the free hand," the support and encouragement given to Austria that made war inevitable, were acts of the imperial power, the representatives of the people had nothing to say about it. We do not believe that Kings should have so much to say about making war. And for a system of government which vests that degree of control over the destinies of a nation and the happiness of a people in the hands of one man we have an inborn distrust and dislike.

"A NEW TEMPER IN AFFAIRS."

The President is acting boldly upon the recent declaration of his judgment that the country was crying out for a new temper in affairs, and that discriminations against particular classes of men should cease. No names were mentioned by the President, but it is no violation of any confidence to say that the men who have been discriminated against in Washington are identical in character with those who have been making their counsels felt at the Capitol within the past few days. It is true that, in the President's words, the country too long had breathed the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, because it is only of such just and noble elements that the welfare of the country could be composed.

Who can for an instant think that the problems of international and domestic finance now crying for expert settlement could be solved by the men who have been making them more troublesome by every means in their power? It is the men who are highest in the councils of the "money power" who now are received with favor to remedy the derangements caused by the amateurs and the incorrigible tinkers, the meanwells and the don't-know-hows. A directory of those recently consulted at Washington would be a Blue Book of the country's Wall Streets, for there are such things even in Chicago and San Francisco, in St. Louis and New Orleans. Not a whisper of protest has been heard. On the contrary, there is every sign that the country is calmed by calling in new consultants. The patient is responding to alteration of treatment by competent advisers, and the outlook is brightening accordingly.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

While Gen. FRENCH's report to Lord KITCHENER is formal throughout, and as discreet as such an official communication is bound to be, the careful reader may discover in it some testimony as to his lack of support and information from his French allies. The English commander did not know on Aug. 21 the strength of the opposing German force, and the inference is that the French had not been at sufficient pains to inform themselves of the perils they faced when they took the offensive on the line of Mons. But in the plain statement of the Field Marshal of the reasons for his retreat and his disappointment, subsequently, at not receiving aid expected from the allied forces, there is nothing of the nature of a criticism. It is now clear that the story of the first month of the war would have been of fewer disasters to the Allies if certain errors which are now apparent to the common mind had not been made in the beginning. The invasion of Lorraine and Alsace was a mistake, yet a very natural one considering the traditional French spirit, the age-long dream of la revanche, and the political effect throughout France of such a movement. It indicated, however, very bad judgment and the lack of that military sagacity which has governed the German movements from the first.

What more could fairly be expected of a republic in which the military power for forty-four years has not been the governing power, in which the people who make their own Government have been giving their minds to other and nobler ends than conquest? The same sort of mistakes might be made under similar circumstances by the English, were made, in fact, in the Boer war, and would assuredly be made in this country. After all, though we now see that the great retreat from beyond the Belgian border almost to the gates of Paris was not dictated altogether by strategy, the Allies in France have now exerted their strategical powers and the English on the left have at last been giving the Germans "what for." While no conclusive victory has been obtained as yet, the Frenchmen have already atoned for their early errors, and with the aid of fresh troops the Germans have been forced back with great losses. We cannot pretend to know what the outcome may be, but the inequality in numbers and generalship which seemed to exist between the opposing armies only a fortnight ago is not now noticeable. There may be reasons for the German retreat other than exhaustion and errors of generalship which the censors of the Powers withhold from the outside world. We do not know what is going on north and northeast of the extended battle line, but it is obvious that the hopeful spirit of the French and British Governments is measurably justified.

Mr. HOBSON of Alabama has a plan to promote peace in Europe. His policy seems to be "peace in Europe but war in America."

If Austria continues to encounter overwhelming defeat at Lublin, the Austrians will get discouraged.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dispatches to and by Royalties.

Studying as "human" rather than as political documents the telegrams that passed between King GEORGE of England, Prince HENRY of Prussia, and the Kaiser, just before the declarations of war were made, one discovers in them several curious and interesting peculiarities. First to be noticed, perhaps, is the one that ought not to strike any of us as surprising, but does surprise many of us nevertheless—the peculiarity that when these great personages engage in private correspondence they address each other with about the same informality as do ordinary folk as closely related as these are.

One observes, however, that the cousin whose acts and purposes are the chief subject of discussion is constantly referred to as "NICKY," a contraction which, while it might express warm affection, somehow fails to convey the amount and kind of respect which even men who had been boys together might be expected to show in later days for the Czar of All the Russias.

We printed the telegrams, it must be remembered, exactly as the official translation into English reached us, but the official translator, for some reason not easy to understand, did not follow consistently either the German or the English method in regard to the initials of possessive pronouns. Seemingly he used a plan of his own, the results of which are—well, not those which, as he cannot be suspected of an intention either to shock or to amuse, cannot have been intended by him.

Both the Prince and the King call the Kaiser "WILLIAM," though in the interchange between themselves the signatures are "GEORGE" and "WILLY."

Another Censor Mystery.

If the loss of the steamship Oceanic on the coast of Scotland resulted in an ordinary way from the familiar perils of the sea, the long delay in giving the public any information concerning the wreck beyond the bare fact that it happened must be ascribed to the queer love of secrecy for its own sake and without need or reason which is so frequently shown by military censors. This explanation of the silence so laboriously maintained in regard to the destruction of what was until recently one of the most magnificent of ocean liners is not easily accepted, however, even by those of us who are most ready to charge the censors with absurd and stupid concealments.

The circumstances do more than hint, though less than prove, that the going ashore of the Oceanic was not a mere matter of wind and weather, but was somehow connected directly, and not indirectly, with the existence of a state of war. One might guess that she was in flight from a German cruiser or submarine, and that it was not deemed judicious to confess that the guarding by the British fleet lacked full efficiency, for such an admission might have a bad effect on nerves at home. That theory is weakened by the probability that the Germans would have had something to say before now about an exploit of that kind if they had performed it.

Another guess, perhaps more plausible, is that the stranding was the fault of a navigator not familiar with the management of big merchantmen, for on her last cruise the Oceanic was in the hands of navy men. This, obviously, is not just the time for spreading news provoking doubt as to the competency of naval officers to do anything whatever that comes their way in the course of duty. But the second explanation, too, is decidedly far-fetched, and the ponderer of the problem is driven inexorably back to the belief that the censors are censoring merely to censor. They are quite capable of it, according to their critics among the English journalists.

Prophets with a Record.

People with a tendency toward mysticism, or with an inclination for exploiting that tendency in others, are now, with solemnity that is not the less amusing whether sincere or pretended, offering a fine assortment of prophecies, said to have been made anywhere from 10 to 300 years ago, and outlining with more or less—usually less—beautiful accuracy the war which is now in progress.

Some of these productions are almost obviously forecasts of the kind that are made after the event. Others, according to fairly trustworthy evidence, were really constructed without any assistance from the press dispatches, and stand in a different class, not because their present circulators make this claim for them, but because the prophets rashly went on record betimes and the records have survived.

If war prophecies of the second sort were sufficiently numerous and sufficiently explicit, they might give to the theories of the credulous some support, but as a matter of fact they are extremely few and in every instance extremely vague—true Delphic utterances that fit in with any international disturbance. In numbers they are fully accounted for by the laws of chance and coincidence, for, with a multitude of visionaries constantly putting their ideas out as predictions, some of them are sure to be proved right in course of illimitable time.

And it is just those fortunate ones that are now getting their imaginings into print for the edification of the gullible. The innumerable failures remain concealed in kindly darkness, though every one of them of course "proves" just as much as do the few happy hits.

An Effort Not Well Planned.

Before people hold a public meeting in the interests of peace it would be judicious for them to have a preliminary and private discussion, and agree—if they can—on the kind of peace they want and the way to get it. So would they avoid exciting the jeers of cynics, as did the estimable folk who assembled Thursday evening and proceeded to quarrel among themselves in a most warlike manner, simply because there were about as many opinions as there were peace workers present in regard to the responsibility for the horrors that all denounced.

That being the case, it was only natural that bitter disputes arose, and the great cause received injury instead of advancement. Most of the speeches were far from "neutral;" for somebody had something harsh to say about every nation involved in the conflict. And the road to peace does not lie in that direction.

GEN. SHERMAN SAID SO.

Many Times Expressed the Opinion That "War Is Hell."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of today your editorial, "War Is Hell." It was hardly to be expected that Gen. Sherman in an official communication to the Chief Magistrate of Atlanta or any other important city would use language stronger than "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it," but isn't cruelty hellish?

Moreover, many years ago I sat as one of a good many guests at the same table with Gen. Sherman at a semi-public dinner, men only being present, and heard his reply to a somewhat inquisitive participant—it was after the table had been cleared and punch and cigars added to the wine—who had asked him, I was told, (my attention was otherwise engaged at the beginning of the colloquy,) whether he had ever really used the expression "war is hell." Gen. Sherman's reply was substantially that, ever since the Mexican war of 1847, he had many times expressed the opinion among men friends, especially during and since the conflict of 1861-5, that war is hell. A. J. B.

Stonington, Conn., Sept. 8, 1914.

Germany's Eminent Pleaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is consistency the vice of fools, or is it not inconsistent to plead impartiality and show prejudice at the instant of so pleading?

Your editorial article of Sept. 7 purports to be an impartial consideration of the case for Germany; yet at the very outset you say: "A case that enlists pleaders of this high distinction must in truth need buttressing. * * *" We should normally expect "the better the men, the better the case"; such seemed to be the basis of your argument in favor of Mr. Warburg for an eminent position; you would not have considered the arguments for his appointment weak because backed by President Wilson and some of the most enlightened men of the country. Why then now? C. A. T., Jr.

New York, Sept. 8, 1914.

Cars for Washington Heights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At times the writer must travel between Washington Heights and points in the city where a long walk is necessary in order to reach the Subway, or, if the Tenth Avenue car of the Third Avenue Railway Company can be used, the infrequency with which it runs necessitates a wait.

My suggestion is that either the Broadway-Amsterdam Avenue line of the New York Railways Company be run up Broadway from Manhattan Street north, or the Eighth Avenue cars of the same company could cross 145th Street and then north on St. Nicholas Avenue or Broadway. At present the latter company has no cars running on the Heights.

J. H. HART.

New York, Sept. 10, 1914.

The Times's War Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congratulations on the first number of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week War Pictorial. I consider this the most novel and interesting supplement ever published in America.

ANDREW FREEDMAN.

Jefferson, N. H., Sept. 9, 1914.

A TEMPERAMENTAL TOURIST.

You "rambled" through Rumania,
You "strolled" beside the Seine,
"A Pilgrim in Old Portugal,"
"A Saunterer in Spain."
You "tramped" through Transylvania,
You "lounged" through Lombardy—
(You never merely "traveled,"
With a Baedeker, like me.)

You took "A Motor Swoop Through Greece,"
"A Donkey Trip Through Wales,"
You went "Through Holland on a Bike,"
"Afoot Through Yorkshire Dales."
You saw "Crete from a Caravan,"
"The Rhone from a Canoe"—
(You never took the vulgar train
The way I had to do!)

You felt "The Spell of Sweden,"
"The Charm of Russia's Plains,"
"The Magic of the Dolomites,"
"The Lure of English Lanes,"
(I used to feel * * * and oh! how much
It made me think of Home!—
The Higher Cost of Living
In Dresden or in Rome.)

You cannot "stroll" through Europe now
That war is on the scene,
Or write "Dalmatian Days" and sell
The book for three-fifteen.
So, Tourist-Author, for a change,
Just try home travel, do!
The U. S. A. (God bless 'em!) may
Prove worth describing too!

SARAH ARRINGTON.

THE GERMAN SIDE.

By an American Who Thinks They Have Not Been Treated Fairly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To an American who has been in Europe and has honestly tried to understand the various points of view of the nations at war, the extreme one-sidedness of the attitude in this country is terribly distressing. How comes it that this country has so unanimously condemned the Kaiser, and correspondingly lauded the Allies? That Germany could have prevented the war is unquestioned—but at a sacrifice she was unwilling to make. And the same may be equally truly said of Russia and England.

Russia and Austria were completely in accord in one thing—they each desired control of the Balkans. Austria's destruction was necessary for the fulfillment of Russia's wish. Shall we not look beyond Austria's declaration of war against Servia, and see the silent plotting of the Czar which forced Austria to act? In view of Russia's past treatment of Servia, her sudden accession of brotherly affection for that nation must appear to be a ghastly farce.

It was vital to Austria that the Servian danger be ended—it was equally vital to Russia that Austria be weakened. And when these two forces clashed, who dares glibly place the blame? In fact, causes may be traced much further back than I have here indicated. To confuse this great racial question, or subordinate it, is a fatal mistake. The Belgian question came only after the Balkan rivalry had brought Europe into war. And immediately it was recognized by all that it was a battle to the death.

The crossing of Belgium meant a technical advantage too great to be overlooked at such a time. Nice moral issues must give way when the destinies of races are at stake. Moreover, England refused to declare that she would remain neutral on this question, and Sir Edward Grey even refused to dictate the terms of England's neutrality. Germany would indeed have been in a sorry plight had she foregone the tactical advantage of crossing Belgium, and nevertheless found herself confronted by England. She counted the odds, and decided not to risk it. She certainly had no reason for counting on England.

I often hear it said that it was Germany's armament and constant state of preparedness which was the direct cause of the war. Germany evidently was fully prepared, but why overlook the fact that France and Russia were not behind hand? Why not point to the constant nurturing of the revenge idea in France, to her recent increase of the term of service, to the immensely increased English navy, to her jealousy of German commerce, and to the rapid extension of Russian railroads toward the borders of Germany and Austria? In the name of common sense, how can we single out one side as the cause, and the other as merely a necessary effect, when each was so evidently at once the cause and effect of the other?

OSWALD WHITMAN KNAUTH.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 9, 1914.

EUCKEN AND HAECKEL.

Sad to See Them Sink to the Level of Chauvinists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the statement of Profs. Eucken and Haeckel with keen interest and deepest sorrow. I am a university teacher and there is something profoundly humiliating to my profession to find two of its most distinguished lights, philosophers both, writing without composure, judging without consideration of the data, applying with the cheap phrases borrowed from chauvinistic journalism to an entire nation, England, the condemnation which, if true, could apply only to a few leading individuals. To see these two venerated thinkers, international figures both, indulging a violent, unconsidered, and malevolent nationalism is a profoundly depressing spectacle.

It makes a teacher wonder if civilization be after all only skin deep. Is the sweet reasonableness to promote which we teachers are dedicated merely an illusion, and the reality just latent jealousy and hatred between men of different skin and speech? For what purpose have I given years to produce in American young men admiration of the great literature and art of European nations, including that of Germany, if German scholarship itself is to foment distrust and hatred among the peoples? Again, and in a broader view, when great idealists like Profs. Eucken and Haeckel sink to the level of common chauvinists, how shall any university teacher dare to hope that he will hold faithful to standards of feeling and thinking inherited from Plato and Aristotle? Where Profs. Eucken and Haeckel have fallen, who shall stand?

From meeting their arguments I scrupulously refrain. Were they right, the tone of the manifesto does little credit to their scholarship and repute, and it is only too evident that the gravamen of the charge against England is merely that she has put Germany at military disadvantage. This is the unpardonable sin. That this could be honorably done, be a mistake, not a knavery, conceivably be right from another point of view, is not for a moment admitted by minds that have coped with the ultimate complexity of human motives and with the very riddle of the universe. What a melancholy demonstration of the obscuration of two great intelligences under the spell of militarism!

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.

Falmouth Heights, Mass., Sept. 10, 1914.

England and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of my departure from New York, after a sojourn of only eight days, I should be glad of space in your columns to tell your readers, as an Englishman and as a member for many years of the corporation of our ancient City of London, how deeply I have been impressed by the appreciative and even affectionate recognition which I find prevailing on this side of the Atlantic and among my American cousins, of the noble part in the cause of humanity which old England has played and is playing in the present European troubles.

It is many years since I landed in your city on my first visit, and my dominating feeling then was the wonderful fact that all around me, thousands of miles from home, I heard the English language spoken. On this, my present visit, I have been even more impressed by the fact that not only has the language of my home land found a home here, but that the traditional code of honor, the love of fair dealing, and the constant striving for the cause of civilization, which are inseparable from the Britisher, are equally integral parts of the American character.

I firmly believe that so long as the English-speaking people preserve and practice these traditional attributes, the aims of civilization cannot be defeated, or even checked, from whomsoever attacks may come.

J. R. PAKEMAN.

New York, Sept. 10, 1914.

Interesting Corn Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If all the corn raised this year in the United States (in round figures, say, three billion bushels,) should be loaded into freight cars, 1,000 bushels to the car, it would require 3,000,000 cars—1,000,000 more cars than are now in service in the whole country. This would make a train 23,727 miles long, and would require forty-two days of twenty-four hours each to pass a given point, going at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour—the usual speed of a freight train.

If put into trains of forty cars each—about the customary number of loaded cars to a train—it would make 75,000 trains and need 75,000 powerful engines to haul them. Should these trains be run on ten minutes' headway it would take 750,000 minutes for them to pass a given point, or 521 days of twenty-four hours each—equal to nearly one and a half years. An average freight revenue of $23 per car would yield $75,000,000, and at the present price of corn the value of the corn to the farmer would be something over $2,000,000,000. This is "some" corn, as the expression goes.

BENJAMIN NORTON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1914.

WORKING FOR PEACE.

A Latin-American Editor's View of This Country's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On account of the European conflict all eyes are turned toward the United States, and it proceeds according to its invariable norm of serenity. It doesn't mind the unexpected attitude of Japan, which so nearly affects it. All the belligerent nations look for its sympathy, and the plan which occupies it now is to prepare ships which will carry supplies to all; the same for annihilated Europe as for South America, which is threatened with exhaustion.

The great task that the Government has wished to undertake is that of working night and day for the cessation of the war. Will it succeed? Will it be convenient for humanity to suspend the conflict which has already begun? Will it not be better, as in all great crises, once the conflagration has begun, to let it go on until the very end, and let it decide the future of European peoples and problems? These speculations are interesting, but they do not concern us. The important fact for us is that the aim of that activity which the Government is imperturbably exerting in behalf of peace is the honor of a people and the prevention of the crime of high treason against humanity which men have been committing. The thing that interests the United States is to see itself face to face with the conflict, making everybody feel the weight of its resources, which all the world demands.

And this should make us proud because it is the example of what democracy and the republic have done on the continent which has hardly had four centuries of life, and which in the moment in which the Old World is breaking itself to pieces in the bloodiest of wars opens its bosom in order that two oceans may join themselves, enlarging the relations of the world with a practical embrace.

VIRGILIO RODRIGUEZ BETETA.
Editor the Diario de Centro-America.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914.

IS GUNDA FORGOTTEN?

What Has Become of the Promise to Free Him from Chains?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you abandoned the case of Gunda? There is not the faintest evidence of any attempt to build a duplicate cell for Gunda, so that he could go from one to the other, free from chains, and officials asked about this appear never to have heard it suggested. Adding insult to injury, groups of men and boys tease Gunda by pointing fingers at him and by laughing immoderately when the poor beast tries to drive them away by blowing at them with his trunk. A more complete training in callous cruelty I cannot imagine.

Is it not true that Mr. Hornaday wants Gunda to grow to his full size, as he will then be extraordinary, and for this reason is willing to commit the cruelty of keeping him chained? Otherwise, would not Mr. Hornaday be one of the first to protest against animal torture? Chained, hopeless, and with nothing to look at but groups of men apparently deriding and ridiculing him—could there be a more terrible fate?

Merciful people hope you will not abandon your merciful campaign for Gunda's release.

New York, Sept. 3, 1914. L. L. D.

German Appeals to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is impossible to thank you adequately for the two magnificent editorial articles, "The Truth About Germany" and "Our Answer to Germany." The book written by a number of prominent Germans as an appeal for the sympathy of the United States you rightly characterize as "an affront to our intelligence." Those of us who have just come from Europe had thrust upon us a paper which was to an equal degree an insult to our characters. This paper contained a series of statements, drawn up quite without regard to truth, which are designed to show that there is not, and cannot be, the slightest question that Germany will come off victorious in the war. All this leads up to the central appeal of the paper. "Remember that after a successful victory Germany will make new political and economical progress, and that America, as a shrewd, businesslike State and as a friend of Germany, will participate in such progress." In other words, you Americans who have no god but the dollar, had better remember on which side your bread is buttered. We know you care nothing for truth and righteousness, but you are shrewd enough to see where money is to be made.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 8, 1914. I. T. B.

German Officers Courteous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will permit me a few lines, I should like to do my small part in wearing down the antagonism against the German people which our press has endeavored so hard to create. It was my advantage, pleasure perhaps is not an appropriate word, to travel over five hundred miles during the mobilization of troops in Germany, and part of that was through the fortress towns of Mainz, Coblenz, and Cologne. I saw no maltreatment of people in any sense of the word, nor did I hear of any, except in London newspapers. Englishmen, even, were treated with the utmost respect and consideration. Every German officer whom we encountered was extremely courteous to us and in every case apologized for disturbing us, after he had seen our papers.

It is impossible for me to believe the rumors that there is internal dissatisfaction in Germany. The unanimity of the people in favor of their leader, the Emperor, was inspiring to see and as one the people believed that war had been forced on them. Another fact which impressed me was the total abolition of all spirituous liquors from the stations en route and the soldiers were given nothing but soft drinks and pure water. E. W. I.

Island Heights, N. J., Aug. 31, 1914.

The British Imperial Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the number of individual inquiries received at the British Imperial Club it is very evident that a real need exists for some centre from which to organize the efforts of those who wish to assist their country by doing what they can to alleviate the widespread distress occasioned by the European war. A committee of four ladies has been formed, and it has been decided to invite all those interested in such a project to meet on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock, at the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, with a view to discussing the best means of combining these individual efforts into a co-operating body. Meanwhile gifts of clothing sent to the club will be forwarded to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, for distribution.

MAUDE L. MUIR,
Organizer, British Imperial Club.
New York, Sept. 2, 1914.

The Most Populated Blocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following table worked out from the 1910 United States Census Bulletin, entitled "Population—New York City," gives the seven blocks containing the greatest populations:

Population.	Block bounded by.
5,021	E. 2d, E. 3d, Av. B, Av. C.
4,656	E. 112th, E. 113th, 1st Av., 2d Av.
4,514	E. 10th, E. 11th, Av. B, Av. C.
4,469	E. 8th, E. 9th, Av. C, Av. D.
4,370	E. 107th, E. 108th, 1st Av, 2d Av.
4,193	E. 100th, E. 101st, 1st Av., 2d Av.
4,017	Madison, Monroe, Market, Catharine.

It must not be inferred, however, that these blocks are the most congested in New York City. Congestion would depend upon the size of the block, which was not taken into consideration in working out this table.

E. SAVAGE.

New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

VETOES CHANGES IN POSTAL SAVINGS ACT

Wide Distribution of Deposits the President Regards as Unwise.

UPHOLDS RESERVE SYSTEM

Opposes Plan to Place Funds in Non-Member Banks—Message May Be a Hint.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson returned to the House of Representatives today without his approval the bill amending the Postal Savings Bank act so as to increase the limit of individual deposits to $1,000 and permitting funds derived from postal savings bank deposits to be placed by the Government in State and other banks that are not members of the new Federal Reserve banking system.

It is on account of this last-mentioned provision that the President vetoed the measure. He praises the proposed amendment highly in most ways, but thinks it would be unwise to give banks that are not members of the new reserve system the same advantages with respect to the deposits of postal savings that are possessed by member banks. Apparently, the President's action is intended as another hint to State banks which have not entered the Federal organization that it will be to their interest to do so.

That the vetoed bill will be re-enacted after it has been amended to conform to the objection of the President is very likely. The President suggests that it be changed so as to extend for another twelve months the period within which non-member banks must surrender their deposits to the Government. This will afford such banks plenty of time to provide for the withdrawals of postal savings deposits and will draw the support of those Senators and Representatives who favored the measure because it permitted State banks not members of the Federal system to receive such deposits. The text of the President's veto message follows:

With most of the provisions of the bill I am in hearty accord. They are admirably conceived, and the changes of law which they propose would undoubtedly be very beneficial to the Postal Savings system; but a portion of Section 2 seeks to make a change in the Federal Reserve act of last December which I venture to regard as unwise.

When the Federal Reserve act was passed it was thought wise to make the inducements to State banks to enter the Federal Reserve system as many and as strong as possible. It was, therefore, provided in that act that Government funds should be deposited only in banks which were members of the Federal Reserve system. The principle of such a provision is sound and indisputable. The moneys under the control of the Government ought to be placed only in those banks which are most directly under the supervision and regulation of the Congress itself.

It was recognized, also, that the scattering of Government deposits in small amounts among too large a number of banks would in time of stress be of decided disadvantage to the Federal Reserve system, which seeks as much as possible to mobilize the financial resources of the country under one control. The bill which I now return repeals that provision so far as it might apply to funds accumulated in the hands of the Government under the Postal Savings system. It is with this provision of the bill that I find myself unable to concur.

It is my clear conviction, very respectfully urged and submitted, that as a matter of principle, as well as of policy, we should strengthen and safeguard the new banking system zealously with a view to the ultimate unification of the entire banking system of the country under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. It would, in my judgment, be a grave mistake to take away any of the benefits or advantages held out by the present law to member banks to enter the system, and take them away just as the system is about to be put into operation, and the promise of the act of last December made good to the banks that have entered.

I am not insensible of the inconvenience which some banks might suffer if the postal savings funds were withdrawn at this particular time, though the law itself, of course, conveyed notice of that removal fully nine months ago. I am not sure that the Federal Reserve Board would not be justified under the terms of the law as it now stands in exercising a certain liberal discretion in determining the time and the rates at which deposits should be withdrawn from banks not within the system.

But, assuming that there has not been notice enough, and that the withdrawal would of necessity be rapid or immediate, I venture to suggest that the otherwise admirable bill which I now return might be amended and might, because of the financial circumstances now temporarily existing, be very advantageously amended, to extend for another twelve months the period within which banks not members

WEDDING GUESTS DANCE AT LENOX

Dinner Parties Also Precede Marriage Today of Miss Mary M. Turnure and R. W. Griswold.

REHEARSAL OF CEREMONY

Ready for Finals in Women's Tennis Matches at Pittsfield Club—Mrs. D. C. French Gives a Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Lenox was all aglow tonight with activities preceding the most important event of its social season, the wedding of Miss Mary M. Turnure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure, to Roger Wolcott Griswold in Trinity Church tomorrow at noon. A dance in the Lenox Club was given tonight for the entertainment of the wedding guests and those invited to the wedding. There was a big display of flowers in the decorations, banks of asters and gladioli being arranged in the clubrooms. On inclosed piazzas a buffet supper was served at midnight.

A rehearsal for the wedding of Miss Turnure and Mr. Griswold was held in Trinity Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Quite a party of friends were there to witness the preliminary procession. Tonight preceding the dance at the Lenox Club, half a dozen dinners were given. Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold entertaining for their house party, Charles Lanier entertaining for his guests, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French also gave dinners.

Arriving tonight were Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Turnure, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., and Miss Lisa C. Suydam to be guests of Mrs. John E. Alexandre for the week end. Mrs. Henry W. Munroe and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander arrived to visit Mrs. Adele Kneeland, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lovering to visit with Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck.

At the Country Club in Pittsfield the finals in women's singles and doubles will be played tomorrow. Today in mixed doubles Miss Retta Colon and Conrad F. Cutler defeated Marshall R. Kernochan and Mrs. George B. De Gersdorff 6—3, 6—1 in semi-finals. In the finals Miss Colona and Mr. Cutler defeated Mrs. Arthur La Motte and George F. Perkins, Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Tomorrow morning the finals in the special mixed tennis doubles will be played at the Lenox Golf and Tennis Club, this event winding up the season of the Lenox Junior Tennis Association. Today Miss Grace Bristed and Rose T. Whistler defeated Miss Josephine De Gersdorff and John Rochester, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2. Mr. Whistler entertained the players at luncheon at the Curtis Hotel. Tomorrow the finals will be between Miss Symphorosa Bristed and Arthur H. Walker and Mr. Whistler and Miss Grace Bristed.

Mrs. Daniel Chester French gave a reception at Chesterwood this afternoon to her guests, Mrs. Albert Miller and Miss Rosalie Miller of New York, who have just escaped from Germany. There was a large company, and Mrs. French served tea in the studio.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen of Newark, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, returned to New York today.

Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, Miss Katherine B. Turnbull, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Miss Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam, Miss Eleanor Cuyler, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss Anne Warren of New York, arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. John Wanamaker, who has been touring in the Hills, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fulton Betterly, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo B. See, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Everington of New York are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Schenck, who have been at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, have gone to Manchester, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Setoh Lindsay and the Rev. E. Elbert Floyd Jones of Cold Springs, N. Y., arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart G. Nelson, who have been at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, returned today to New York.

Mrs. John D. Alexandre will entertain the Lenox Garden Club Oct. 5 at Spring Lawn.

Mrs. William Bryce of New York received congratulations today on her eighty-eighth birthday. Many called, and she was showered with flowers, cards, and letters of congratulation.

Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside.

Miss Christine Sedgwick, who has been touring in Europe with Miss Frances Turnbull of Boston, sailed today from London for New York.

Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick was hostess at luncheon at the Maison this afternoon.

Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell and Miss Jennie Hunnewell of Wellesley have arrived with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake.

Miss Anna B. Shaw gave an afternoon bridge party at the Homestead today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Delafield are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana.

MISS NOEL JOHNSTON TO WED.

Engaged to William H. Appleton, Member of the Union Club.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston of 18 Washington Square North have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Noel Johnston, to William H. Appleton, son of William Worthen Appleton of 20 East Eightieth Street.

Miss Johnston made her début in society three years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, who was President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for several years, and one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the paternal side she is a niece of Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Pierre Mali, wife of the Belgian Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Henry E. Coe. On her mother's side she is a niece of Mrs. William Armstrong Greer, Mrs. Henry E. Gourd, and Miss Josephine Noel.

Mr. Appleton is a grandson of the late William H. Appleton. He was graduated at Harvard University, class of '06, and is a member of the Union Club. He is in the cotton brokerage business.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Ewing to Wed Lieut. McLauren

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The engagement of Miss Leila Brevard Ewing, daughter of Major Charles Beverley Ewing, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewing of Baltimore, to Lieut. William B. McLauren of the First United States Cavalry now stationed at Yellowstone Park, is announced. Miss Ewing is of old Maryland and Kentucky ancestry and prominently connected in New York and Washington. Paul Evarts Johnson of the latter city being her uncle. Miss Ewing is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Henry Lee Watson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Watson, at Yellowstone Park, but will shortly return to Baltimore, where the wedding will take place in November.

Ball at White Sulphur Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Sept. 11.—The formal opening of the Fall season at the new Greenbrier will be ushered in tomorrow night with a ball, which will follow a number of dinner parties in the main restaurant.

Some of those entertaining at dinner tonight were Mrs. John W. Gates, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, ex-Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Dr. and Mrs. John Herndon French, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cary, Frank S. Witherbee, James Blair, Jr., Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter, and Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., who entertained for Mrs. L. M. Rumsey.

A mint julep party given by Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley this afternoon was followed by several auction parties.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those sailing on the Trinidad for Bermuda today are:

Mr. and Mrs. David Beckwith, Mrs. J. Burgess, Miss A. L. Burgess, W. A. Bromhall, Mrs. S. De Witt, Dr. G. J. Hopkins, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur Tripp, and Mrs. L. A. Watling.

GALE ON MT. WASHINGTON.

Temperature Drops to Zero in the Mountain Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 11.—A ninety-mile gale has been raging for three days on Mount Washington, and old residents pronounce it the worst storm in years. The temperature dropped to zero in the mountain passes, and the ravines are ice-covered. There was no train service after Tuesday until today. There were no indications of the severity of the storm at Bretton Woods until the clouds lifted today and disclosed the tops of Presidential Range covered with snow. The temperature in the resort section is moderate.

Arrangements are completed for the annual White Mountain Board of Trade dinner at the Mount Washington on Sept. 29. The speakers are to include Gov. Samuel D. Felker, State Engineer Hooker, State Forester Hirst, and Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

At the Maplewood Gun Club Friday the season's record at the rifle range was broken by Mrs. C. D. Gregory of Albany with a 98 per cent. average, thereby wresting the honors from Mrs. A. L. Calder of Providence, whose season's record was 95 per cent.

A caddies' tournament will be held on Monday at Maplewood.

The bridle paths over the Bretton Woods estates were dotted with riding parties today. The Misses Marie Bahl of Detroit and Harriet Hughes of Cleveland and W. R. Allison of New York are riding to the Bethlehem Country Club for tea today from Mount Pleasant. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham rides daily from the Mount Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Work left Mt. Washington today for New York by motor. Dr. A. D. Holmes, of Detroit, with Mrs. Holmes and two daughters, left for New York by motor today after the season at Mount Pleasant.

George M. Landers will return from New York to Bretton Woods Saturday for the tennis tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ray Cleveland, Miss Marjorie and Robert Cleveland and the Misses Gladys and Margaret Bacon have left Waumbek for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades of New York, are visiting Mrs. Rhoades's mother, Mrs. David P. Kimball, at her Profile cottage.

Motor arrivals at the Mt. Washington today are: Mr. and Mrs. Halbert Taft, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. Buck, Misses Kathleen MacGuire, Alice N. Cordier, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Stamford; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emery, Toledo; A. R. Tisdale, E. Pierson Beebe, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Kantz, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Hope Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, New York.

PLAY BRIDGE FOR RED CROSS

Narragansett Colonists Also Dance at Scarborough Beach Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 11.—For the benefit of the American Red Cross Society a bridge tournament, with first and second prizes, was given this afternoon by members of the villa colony at Narragansett, Wakefield and Peacedale on the pavilion of the Scarborough Beach Club, Ocean Road. First and second prizes were also awarded to the winners in a dancing competition which followed the bridge tournament.

Many of the cottagers motored to Scarborough for the bridge and dance, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, John Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Miss Lucy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Coppet, the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Merman, Mrs. G. G. Cameron, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, Mrs. William A. Fraser, Mrs. R. Frederick Tayloe, the Misses Taylor, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Mrs. Rush Sturges, Miss Sarah Baldwin, Mrs. Percy Wright, Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson, Miss Elsie Robinson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Frank Samuel, Miss Julia Vanduser, Miss Isabel Mersman, Miss Marguerite Prescott, Mrs. F. W. Moulton, and the Misses Moulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia arrived here on the yacht Pareeda today from Newport and visited friends at the Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Pierpont Hazard, and Miss Mary Hazard, who returned from Europe recently, are occupying their country place in Peacedale, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaporte of Washington plan to close their villa here on Sept. 18, and will go to Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Lyra B. Nickerson has issued invitations for a clam bake party and dance tomorrow night at Nixon's, on the Boston Neck Road.

Bradford U. Eddy has joined Mr. and Mrs. Walter U. Eddy at the Arlington.

MARRIED SIXTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague's Anniversary Celebrated by Children.

Mrs. William L. Voorhis of West Brighton, S. I., gave a luncheon yesterday at her home in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sprague of the Bronx, New York City.

The guests at the luncheon included the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. James L. Worts and Mrs. Benjamin C. Collier of New York, Mrs. John W. Wood of Port Richmond, and Mrs. Voorhis; also the ten grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague. Mr. Sprague is nearly eighty-one and Mrs. Sprague is seventy-eight years of age. The marriage took place on Staten Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague received clusters of golden roses from their children as souvenirs of the day.

Lloyd Collis in Hospital.

Lloyd Collis, the consulting engineer of the Fourth Avenue Association, is in the Polyclinic Hospital suffering from intestinal trouble. He has been there for ten days, but Dr. William T. Moynan, his physician, said last night that he was making good progress and should be out in a week or two.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In order to make some changes in the play, the opening performance of Fritzi Scheff in "Pretty Miss Smith," announced for next Monday night at the Casino Theatre, has been postponed until Sept. 21.

A. E. Anson and Miss Charlotte Granville will produce a new play, "Strangers Within the Gates," at the Lyric Theatre within two weeks at a matinee for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund.

William A. Brady yesterday engaged Jane Corcoran, Lillian Page, and Josephine Drake for the cast of Thompson Buchanan's melodrama, "Life," which is to be produced within six weeks.

A cablegram has just been received from Francis Macmillen, the American violinist, saying that he has at last been permitted to leave Dresden, and is now in Genoa, Switzerland, at the home of Gio Aubert, the Swiss pianist, and will sail for America on the first steamer leaving from Genoa.

The first rehearsal of Selwyn & Co.'s production of "The Salamander," by Owen Johnson, will take place at the Fulton Theatre next Monday morning. Leslie Faber, one member of the cast, has just arrived from London; Albert Bruning hastened here from Switzerland; A. E. Anson came from Devonshire just before mobilization began. Beverly Sitgreaves left Germany two weeks before hostilities were declared. Janet Dunbar was in Newfoundland.

at Dutton's

Our patrons find it convenient to have stationery orders in work before the social season begins.

THE COMPLETE BOOK STORE. 681 FIFTH AVENUE.

Meeting and Lecture

THE JEWISH INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SPEAKERS:

MR. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS
DR. SCHMARYA LEVIN

AEOLIAN HALL

43d St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Sunday, Sept. 13, 8:15 P.M.

Admission 25c ALL SEATS RESERVED.

Arranged by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EMBRACES SUFFRAGE

Many New Converts to Cause During the Summer and $10,000 Subscribed.

VON BERNSTORFF ARRIVES

German Ambassador, Guest of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Eustis, Brings Messages From von Moltkes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—A prominent hostess was asked by THE TIMES correspondent today for a statement as to the suffrage movement among the Summer residents and penned the following, with the understanding that her name was not to be published:

"Woman suffrage has gained a hold upon Newport society. It is recognized in all circles as no longer a subject to be laughed at or lightly put aside. The big meeting held at Marble House, July 8, aroused great interest. Mrs. Belmont and the Duchess of Marlborough spoke at this meeting in behalf of women voting.

"There have been also a number of other meetings and a great deal of active work accomplished during the Summer. In spite of hard times and the large contributions given to the Red Cross, about $10,000 has been subscribed to the suffrage cause. The suffragists complain, however, that even this sum is inadequate to their needs.

"Doubtless many of the new converts to the cause will become active workers in its behalf during the coming Winter in New York. It is indeed the fashion not only to be a suffragist, but to be an enthusiastic one. With so much energy and so much wealth devoted to the cause, the campaign of 1915 in New York must be a successful one."

The German Ambassador, Count J. H. von Bernstorff, arrived this afternoon as guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis of Washington. Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington entertained with a dinner tonight in honor of the Ambassador, having among her guests Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will entertain for the Ambassador tomorrow night.

Count von Bernstorff reached Newport on the steamer General of the Wickford Line, enjoying the sail down Narragansett Bay. The Ambassador was met at the landing by George Peabody Eustis and motored to the residence of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, where he delivered personal messages to Mrs. Thayer from her son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess von Moltke, when the Ambassador recently met in Berlin.

Later the Ambassador went to Mr. Eustis's residence. He said that he might be called back to New York at any time At all events he must be in New York Monday morning.

At the residence of Mrs. J. J. Wysong this afternoon, where the members of the Summer colony filled the drawing room and library, a song recital was given by Miss Alice Preston, sister of Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, and Francis Rogers, assisted by Mrs. George Peabody Eustis at the piano. Miss Preston possesses a trained and sweet mezzo soprano voice. Mr. Rogers has a fine baritone voice. Miss Preston and Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Eustis sang and played within a large bay window in the drawing room.

Countess de San Esteban is on the road to recovery, and if all goes well Count de San Esteban hopes to be able to sail for Madrid Sept. 22 with his family.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. George Bakhmeteff were entertained tonight by Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs with a dinner at their residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews arrived from New York today, joining their daughter, Miss Margaret F. Andrews, and Mr. Andrews's mother, Mrs. Frank W. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings went to Fairfield, Conn., for the day today.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow returned home today, having relinquished command of the special service squadron which has been in Mexican waters since last Fall. Admiral Winslow returns to duty at the Naval War College.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson have returned from a month's stay at Saratoga Springs.

Commodore C. Ledyard Blair has arrived from New York on the steam yacht Diana with Charles Hayden and H. A. Alexander.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James came from New York today on the yacht Aloha, having as guests A. L. Whitney and Fleet Capt. Franklin A. Plummer of the New York Yacht Club, the latter spending the week end with Lispenard Stewart.

Summer residents gathered at the Casino today and watched the final round of mixed tennis doubles for trophies presented by Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia, won by Mrs. Barger Wallach and Willing Spencer, Secretary of the American Legation at Caracas, who defeated Fitz Eugene Dixon and Mrs. William Earl Dodge by a score of 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

The steam yacht Viking, flying the flag of Vice Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., New York Yacht Club, carried away tonight Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew and family to Glen Cove for the Fall season.

KAISER THANKS RAILWAYS

From Highest Official to Lowest Laborer for War Speed.

From the "Great Headquarters of the German Army," the whereabouts of which is carefully concealed, the Kaiser on Aug. 23 sent the following order to his Cabinet, thanking the German railway employes for their prompt work in connection with the mobilization:

"Mobilization and concentration of the army on the borders are completed. The German transportation authorities have carried out the powerful movement of transporting troops with unexampled safety and speed. Very thankfully I think of the men who, since 1870 and 1871, have worked out this organized system which has now for the first time proved its ability in brilliant fashion.

"I wish to express my imperial thanks for the true self-sacrifice and devotion to duty of all those who, following my call, have helped in this work of crowning the German people embattled along its railway lines against the foe—especially the commanders of the various lines and the railway officials from the chief official to the lowest laborer.

"The service already rendered gives me the safe assurance that the German railway authorities will prove responsive to the utmost demands that may be made upon them in the further course of the great conflict for the future of the German people.

"Great Headquarters, Aug. 22, 1914.
(Signed,) WILHELM, I. R."

WARBURG HORSES BEST.

Emperor and Empress Win Three Blues in Westchester Show.

Almost every prize of importance was captured by Felix Warburg's entrants in the second day of the horse show of the Westchester County Horticultural and Agricultural Society yesterday at Mount Kisco, N. Y. There was not much glory attached to the victories, however, for in two of the three classes in which Warburg's horses were returned the winners they had no opposition. In the class for pairs of horses 14.2 hands and under 15.2 Emperor and Empress, the beautiful black team owned by Mr. Warburg, shared the blue ribbon as the only contenders in the division. In the class for heavy harness horses over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands Emperor and Empress were pitted against each other, and the blue went to the gelding. The triumphant pair were judged winners again in the class for pairs of horses to be shown before a lady's appropriate vehicle. This time they had opposition in the Evergreen Farm's Prince of Orange and Gray Lady, a trim looking couple, but hardly a match for the ideally conformed Warburg team.

Two trotting races were added to the fair programme and supplied some of the interest that was lacking in the horse show. Dockwood, a bay gelding, owned and driven by George Supple of Mount Kisco, drew down the purse in the 2:28 trot in straight heats from Wild Bell, owned by Robert Britton of Mount Kisco, and Light Silk, the property of Wm. E. Williams of Carmel.

Dockwood took an early lead in each of the three trials, and except in the last heat, when he was closely pressed by Light Silk, had yards to spare at the finish. Waterville Lad, from the stable of W. E. Williams, the Carmel man, was driven to an easy victory in the 2:25 pacing event, winning in three straight heats. Joseph S. Patch, J. H. Brown, Eastview, owner, was runner-up in each instance, and Sam Berry, with William Deveson behind, was third.

Mrs. Haas was a triple winner in the show ring, piloting Shamrock, the Wenga Farm's big gray mare; to victory in the timber topping event; capturing the blue with Cock Robin in the special class for ponies under saddle, and taking first in the saddle horse class with the chestnut gelding Poppet. The best filled event of the exhibition was that for roadsters, 4 years and over, to be shown to wagon. There were five contestants, and the winner turned up in Deveson & Burke's bay gelding Baron Dare.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—J. W. Aldrige, C. J. Budge, F. H. Beltman, Miss H. Belce, Miss R. E. Hill, L. H. Lang, C. E. Sowden, Miss Margery Storey, A. L. Troy, Mrs. G. A. W. Young, Henry Wood, Miss I. Gillard.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—C. J. Edwards, Mrs. C. Hunter, Mrs. R. C. Morris, N. A. Pearson, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Mrs. R. M. Tony, Clifford Wilkinson.

ORUBA, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bannister, E. L. Barker, Cecil Bumbury, W. Daniel, Miss Gladys Johnstone, J. W. Lilly, Miss E. Marston, Miss E. Panton, Mrs. W. Sidley, W. Thurston, D. S. Webster.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—The Rev. V. Bournier, the Rev. A. Astrus, Albert Gayward, Mrs. M. Servat, Miss D. E. Sleeper, C. Bourlon.

VERONA, (Naples.)—G. B. Cascella, Dr. S. Lopez, Alfred Vischer, Count and Countess A. Zavagli, William Bosh, E. Juller.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CELTIC, (Liverpool.)—W. H. Ackland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. M. Austin, F. A. Baker, Miss Isabel Ballantine, Dr. and Mrs. Hanley Barclay, S. A. Bemis, Mrs. O. C. Bennett, H. W. Bishop, the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bitting, Mr. and Mrs. S. Borchardt, Miss M. Bruce, F. L. Cadman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carrington, Mrs. H. L. Chapman, Miss Helen Coates, Col. Samuel P. Colt, Mrs. Warren Delano, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edgell, Dr. S. S. Gaylord, Mrs. A. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Leslie, Mrs. A. D. Lorrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, Sir Edmund B. Osler, Mrs. J. T. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Alden Sanford, Miss G. A. Swallow, Miss Vivian Bennett, Mrs. G. A. West, and Mrs. E. Bangs Wallace.

CREOLE, (Liverpool.)—Miss B. Armsby, Russell Cheney, Leon L. Collin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Crawford, Miss Eleanor Danforth, James Gill, Miss Grace F. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Lewis W. Newell, Miss Ida May Valentine, Ernest Woodbury, and Miss E. Willard.

ANSONIA, (Glasgow.)—James Anderson, Miss M. Austin, Nell Cannon, J. Carson, Mrs. E. Christie, Miss E. Christie, Ernest David, Mrs. Janet Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, Mrs. E. J. Scott, D. H. Spalding, and Miss M. Spencer.

FLANDRE, (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Benden, Frank Ashford, B. D. Bromley, John Caldwell, Prince and Princess Engalitcheff, Mrs. N. D. Emerson, Mrs. C. Fontaine, Mrs. Daisy Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. James, Mrs. F. W. Perkins, Miss Violet Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Watson, and Capt. and Mrs. J. Whitehead.

EUROPA, (Genoa.)—G. H. Bauch, Henry Long, John Wilsey, Robert Warren, Miss Anna Held, Miss Helen Held, Mrs. Victor Di Manchi, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Stern, and Baroness Correlli.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, who have returned from their season's stay at Newport, will leave today for a week's visit to the camp of Ogden Mills Reid at Upper St. Regis in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox at Locust Valley, L. I., are at the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., who have been spending the Summer at Mount Kisco, N. Y., are also at the hotel.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Spencer Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan of Princeton, N. J., and Henry Burchell Gardner, son of Mrs. Alfred W. Gardner of New York, will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Trinity Church, Princeton. A reception will follow at Constitution Hill, the home of the bride's parents. Miss Morgan is a niece of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Dr. and Mrs. Junius M. Stevens and the Misses Marjorie and Beatrice Stevens, who are in London, have booked passage on the Lusitania sailing from Liverpool on Oct. 3, and will return to their home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Francis Allen Macomber of Rochester, N. Y., has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Macomber, to Paul Edward McGregor Converse, which is to be celebrated on Oct. 7 at the Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester. Mr. Converse is a son of the Rev. R. R. Converse, rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester.

Rear Admiral D. D. Y. Stuart, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Stuart of Baltimore, Md., are at the Hotel Manhattan for a brief visit.

Plans for the wedding of Miss Alvia Constance Ehrman, sister of Mrs. William Harrison MacAfee of Pocantico Hills, N. Y., and Philipp Edmund Mook, which were interrupted by the European war, are to be announced after Mr. Mook's arrival from Europe next week. Mr. Mook, who is a brother of the Baroness von Plotz, is sailing from Rotterdam today. He was visiting in Germany when war was declared and was unable to get out of the country.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Barnard Wagstaff and John Fairchild Adams will take place at noon today in Christ Church at West Islip, L. I., and will be followed by a breakfast and reception at Tahlulah, the country place of Col. Alfred Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff, at Babylon. The special train for New York guests will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 10:30 o'clock, and returning will leave at 4:48.

A tea dance is to be held at the Garden City Hotel for the benefit of the American Red Cross on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Sir Lionel Carden and Lady Carden are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Carden at Mostly Hall, Waterford, Conn.

H. G. WELLS'

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PARING HARBORS BILL.

Committee Seeks Ways to Eliminate $20,000,000 in Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Senate Committee on Commerce worked until nearly midnight tonight in an effort to cut down the total of $53,000,000 as carried in the annual River and Harbors bill, so that the measure may be passed in the Senate. The task was not completed when the committee adjourned. It is expected that appropriations of $20,000,000 will be eliminated.

Several Senators attacked the River and Harbors bill on the ground that it called for allowances for local projects and increased amounts for the larger projects which were out of proportion to the needs of navigation. They have been so successful in their campaign that the Senate leaders have determined to heed their wishes to some extent.

Among important cuts in the bill which it is understood were made tonight were $5,000,000 for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and $1,500,000 for deepening Boston Harbor.

TAKE SALVATION ARMY MEN.

Organization Defiant of Los Angeles Order Against Soliciting Alms.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—Four managers of Salvation Army stores were arrested today on charges filed by the Municipal Charities Commission which has prohibited the organization from longer soliciting funds or merchandise in the city.

The arrests followed the decision of Commissioner Thomas Estill of Chicago, in charge of the western half of the United States for the Salvation Army, to fight for the continuance of the nine stores operated here and the institution and charity work dependent upon them.

Defying the commission's order, Provincial Secretary Wood ordered the stores and soliciting continued. Meanwhile he prepared to show in court that the commission's own figures prove untrue its charge that a third of the funds collected by the army are sent to other cities.

Salvation Army officials declare that this is the first time a city in the United States has forbidden their institutional work. They charge persecution.

AGED MAN LOST HERE.

C. O. Andrus of Roselle, N. J., Can't Tell How He Came.

Charles O. Andrus, a retired accountant, 72 years old, who was reported missing from his home in Rossele, N. J., on Thursday night, was found last night wandering at 118th Street and Madison Avenue. Policeman Huber of the East 126th Street Station, noticed him approaching persons passing as though he would speak to them, only to back away timidly when the persons turned.

When Huber addressed him the aged man was unable to give his name, but later in the police station he told who he was and where he lived. He seemed to be suffering from amnesia, for he said he could not remember when or how he had come to Manhattan. He had no idea why he had gone to the corner where the policeman found him.

Dr. Elsberg of Harlem Hospital advised that Mr. Andrus be sent to Bellevue Hospital, and this was done.

Emery Liberty.

Emery Liberty, Superintendent of the National Bank of Commerce Building at 31 Nassau Street for thirty-five years, and a well-known figure in the financial district, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 424 Fairmont Avenue, Jersey City, in his sixty-first year. He was known to many of the prominent financiers of Wall Street, including the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Liberty was a member of Howard Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Empire City Council of the Royal Arcanum. He was born in Vergennes, Vt., but had spent nearly all his life in this city. Mr. Liberty is survived by two daughters and four sons.

John T. Robinson.

John T. Robinson, a well known lawyer of Elmhurst and prominent in Masonic circles, died at his home, 19 Maurice Avenue, that village yesterday morning. Mr. Robinson was found unconscious on the floor of his office late Thursday night by his wife who had gone out in search of him. He was carried to his home nearby, but died without gaining consciousness. The cause of his death was a stroke of apoplexy, following acute Bright's disease. Mr. Robinson was forty-six years of age and a graduate of New York University. Besides being a member of the Queens County and State Bar Associations, Mr. Robinson was a charter member and officer in the Second Ward Democratic Association, a member of the Elks, Royal Arcanum and the Veterans' Association of the Seventeenth Company of Flushing.

Eugene Galland.

Eugene Galland, senior member of the cotton goods firm of Eugene Galland & Son, 84 Franklin Street, died on Thursday after a long illness, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Pennsylvania of German parents, and before coming to this city was in the manufacturing business in Scranton. He remained in the manufacturing business until ten years ago, when he went into the cotton goods business. Mr. Galland was a member of the Harmony and the Brokers' Clubs, and many charitable organizations in this city. He is survived by his widow and son, N. K. Galland.

Obituary Notes.

WILSON BROWN, a retired civil engineer and a former member of the engineering staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home in Setauket, L. I., in his sixty-third year. He had removed to that town eighteen months ago on account of ill-health, and was found dead in his garden, where he had gone to gather flowers. He was a brother of the Rev. Thomas M. Brown, formerly rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, this city.

MYER GOLDBERG, sexton and undertaker of Temple Rodolph Sholom, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, for twenty years, died yesterday at his home, 324 East Sixty-second Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Germany and came to this city when a young man. Mr. Goldberg is survived by three daughters and three sons.

JULIUS ROBERT CAESAR, a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 2,432 Catalpa Street, Ridgewood, aged forty-eight years.

Mrs. ANNA F. WALTER, forty-one years old, wife of Charles A. Walter, an engraver, is dead at her home, 307 Degraw Street, Brooklyn.

PAUL A. E. GUERRER, a prominent mechanical engineer and founder of the Guerber Engineering Company of Allentown, Penn., died in Allentown on Thursday following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Guerber was born fifty-three years ago in Brooklyn, and was educated abroad.

Mrs. CHARLES S. SNOW, a widow, died at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. E. R. Bedford, 352 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Snow was sixty-seven years of age, and left a daughter and son.

MARSHALL PERRY MARKLE, a furniture dealer in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 1,022 Nebraska Avenue, Dunton, L. I., aged forty-five years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and left his widow.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE REISIG, wife of Frederick Reisig, died Thursday at her home, 138 Hager Street, Jamaica Park South. She was fifty-three years old, and was born in Long Island City. Her husband has for many years been with the Long Island Railroad Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

OSBORN—LAMOND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, at noon, in St. Margaret's, Westminster Abbey, London, England, Marjorie Mary Lamond to Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr.

WEISS — DRESCHER. — Sept. 9, Mollie Drescher to Bernard H. Weiss.

Brooklyn.

MATTHEWS—FARREN.—Sept. 9, Bessie F. Farren to Joseph A. Matthews.

Long Island.

BRENNER—GORDON.—Sept. 10, Riverhead, Clementina Gordon to Robert Brenner.

BUSH—USHER.—Sept. 10, Huntington, Maude E. Usher to Wesley C. Bush.

MILLER—ECCLES.—Sept. 9, Astoria, Agnes Eccles to J. Albert Miller.

TOOKER—SMITH.—Sept. 10, Patchogue, Emeline Smith to Winfield W. Tooker.

Westchester County.

COLLINS—BROOKS.—Sept. 9, Park Hill, Yonkers, Louise Brooks to William S. Collins.

Died.

ABELES.—On Thursday

GIANTS AND BRAVES WIN---SENATORS BEAT YANKEES---TURF---LAWN TENNIS---GOLF

MATTY KEEPS GIANTS ON WINNING SIDE

Old Master in Fine Form and Shuts Out Brooklyn with Seven Hits.

Old reliable Matty shut out the Dodgers up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. He did the job neatly, and the score was 3 to 0. The master flinger was at his best, and twirled the kind of ball which has won championships for New York for three years in a row. If the Giants lose the flag this year it will be because Matty couldn't win it all alone. If they win, Matty is the man who will have to do the trick, with the aid of Tesreau.

Yesterday's game was a work of baseball art. He allowed seven scattered hits, and at only one time of the game was he in any danger. A crisis threatened in the sixth inning, but in this moment of danger the figure of Larry Doyle loomed up magnificently, and with as brilliant a bit of fielding as has been seen on the meadow this year he speared a hot liner off Gus Getz's bat and made a double play which saved Matty from considerable embarrassment.

In this particular chapter, after Stengel had been retired at first, Wheat and Cutshaw made singles, and it looked as if Matty was about to slip. Getz drove a scorching liner high over Doyle's head, and if ever a smash was ticketed for a safety that one was. Doyle rose from the ground as if on springs. His gloved hand was raised to the limit, and when glove and ball met with a smack the ball stuck. When Doyle came down to the ground again he threw the ball to Merkle, and Cutshaw was caught easily off first base.

A new umpire exposed himself to public gaze. His name is O'Connor, and if anything happen to him he has no one but himself to blame. He took the job himself and knows the consequences. Mal Eason was his associate, and between the two they made some decisions which were very close.

Dick Egan had a run-in with Eason and was put out of the game. Dick objected to a soiled ball and wanted it thrown out of the game, but Eason refused to put the ball out, but put Egan out instead. The players took a long look at the soiled ball and then threw it from them as if it was poison or something else.

The Giants showed evidences of life in the first inning, when the Dodgers permitted them to get away with some base running stunts which were quite surprising. Snodgrass singled and went to third on Doyle's bang to right. Burns forced Doyle at second and Snodgrass romped home. Fletcher then singled and Robertson forced him at second. Burns then started to scoot home right before their eyes and he was safe at the plate on a close decision. In the general melée Robertson stole second and also third.

In the fourth inning, with two out, Merkle drew a pass and stole second. He scored on McLean's single to centre. As the Braves won from Philadelphia, there is no change in the relative positions of the teams. The Giants are two and a half games behind the Stallings gallopers. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Egan, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	5	1
Burns, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Rob's'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Merkle, 1b.	2	1	0	8	2
McLean, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Matt'w'n, p.	3	0	2	2	1
Total.	30	3	11	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
D'ub't, lb.	4	0	1	8	2
Stengel, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	2	4	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Egan, ss.	1	0	1	1	0
Miller, ss.	1	0	0	1	1
M'C'ty, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Schm's, p.	3	0	2	1	3
Total.	34	0	7	24	12

Error—Doyle.

New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Robertson. (2,) Burns, (2,) Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Schmutz, Getz and Dalton. Base on balls—Off Schmutz, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Schmutz, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schmutz, (Fletcher.) Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Connor.

HENDRICKS TO LEAD CUBS?

Report In Indianapolis That He Will Be Appointed Manager.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—C. H. Thomas, President of the Chicago National League Club, came to Indianapolis yesterday, and it is announced in local papers that his mission was to secure the signature of Jack Hendricks to a contract as manager of the Chicago Club. Hendricks has a five-year contract as manager of the Indianapolis American Association Club. He said last night he refused Thomas's offer, although it was stated James O. McGill, President of the Indianapolis Club, would not object to Hendricks's going to Chicago.

Hendricks told friends some time ago he had an opportunity to succeed O'Day, but would not leave McGill, with whom he has been associated for years. But the report today that McGill may buy an interest in the Cubs may change Hendricks's mind.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Charles P. Taft, owner of the Chicago National League Club, when told today that a rumor was being circulated that Owner J. C. McGill of the Indianapolis American Association Club might "buy into" the Chicago Nationals, said that it was news to him. He would not discuss the matter further.

Bill Holden a Free Agent Now.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Upon request of Player William Holden to have his status in baseball determined, the National Baseball Commission today declared the player a free agent and awarded him $300, the amount paid by the New York Americans to the Baltimore club of the International League, which was to apply to the player's salary when he joined the Baltimore Club. The Baltimore club was censured by the commission for not suspending the player for not reporting to it, following his sale by New York to Baltimore. Holden disappeared after his sale by New York, and by the time he reported to Baltimore the place he was to fill on that team had been given to another, and both teams refused to acknowledge claim to him.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 13; Wilkes-Barre, 8. Binghamton, 11; Wilkes-Barre, 6.
Utica at Albany; Syracuse at Troy; Elmira at Scranton; postponed.

Eastern Association

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 9; New Britain, 8.
At New London—New London, 8; Springfield, 6.
At Pittsfield—Pittsfield, 6; Bridgeport, 1. Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; New Haven, 7.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Portland, 5. Portland, 4; Lowell, 3.
At Lynn—Worcester, 4; Lynn, 1.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 7; Haverhill, 2.

Virginia League.

At Richmond—Richmond, 4; Roanoke, 1.
At Newport News—Newport News, 2; Norfolk, 0.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 4; Portsmouth, 3.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 14; Louisville, 10.
At St. Paul—Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 1. St. Paul, 9; Kansas City, 5.
At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 5. Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Birmingham, 8; Memphis, 6.
At Chattanooga—Mobile, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
At Nashville—Montgomery, 3; Nashville, 2. Nashville, 4; Montgomery, 1.
New Orleans at Atlanta, postponed; rain.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Wet grounds.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Rain and cold weather.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8.
(Eight innings; darkness.)
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 6; Toronto, 5.
Newark at Baltimore.
(Postponed; no reason given.)
Montreal at Rochester.
(Cold weather.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Indianapolis at Baltimore.
(Cold weather.)
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
(Cold weather.)
Buffalo, 12; Chicago, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	73	54	.575
New York	70	56	.556
Chicago	69	61	.530
St. Louis	68	62	.523
Pittsburgh	59	66	.472
Philadelphia	58	69	.457
Brooklyn	57	71	.445
Cincinnati	56	71	.441

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	45	.657
Boston	77	52	.597
Washington	67	61	.523
Detroit	68	63	.519
Chicago	63	67	.485
St. Louis	58	71	.450
New York	59	73	.447
Cleveland	42	88	.323

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	72	57	.558
Chicago	69	58	.543
Brooklyn	66	60	.524
Baltimore	65	60	.520
Buffalo	64	59	.520
St. Louis	58	61	.488
Kansas City	61	66	.480
Pittsburgh	50	74	.403

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	83	55	.601
Providence	82	55	.599
Buffalo	80	55	.593
Baltimore	71	63	.530
Toronto	66	64	.508
Newark	58	73	.443
Montreal	56	80	.412
Jersey City	43	94	.319

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia—2 games
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh—2 games

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Baltimore—2 games.
Providence at Jersey City.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Indianapolis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS WINS ON ERRORS.

Humble Old Manager, Brown, 6 to 5, with Brookfeds' Assistance.

Mordecai Brown attempted to humble his old team yesterday, but the Brookfeds combined with St. Louis to prevent him obtaining the revenge he sought. The three-fingered pitcher was hit fairly hard by his former minions, but would have got away with the game in easy fashion had it not been for the poor support given him at critical stages. The Brookfeds made five errors, three of which were turned directly into runs. The score was 6 to 5.

Davenport, who opposed Brown, was hit hard in the early part of the game, but he improved as he went along.

Two errors by Evans and Gagnier, who succeeded Westerzil at third when the latter turned his ankle in the seventh, permitted St. Louis to tie the score and then win after Brooklyn had got in front with the score 5 to 4. Tobin started this inning for St. Louis by driving an easy grounder toward first which Evans muffed. He got all the way to third on Bridwell's error, when Holt failed to cover that base. Drake hit another grounder to Evans, who fielded the ball cleanly this time and threw to the plate to catch Tobin. The latter was caught between third and home and would have been run down easily had it not been for Gagnier's wild throw, which permitted him to get back to third in safety.

A single over second by Crandall scored both Drake and Tobin and put St. Louis in the lead with the score 6 to 5, where it remained for the remainder of the game.

The game looked to be easy for Brooklyn after the first inning, in which they made three runs. Davenport was wild and a couple of hits by Cooper and Shaw and a pass to Evans filled the bases. Hofman's single scored two of the runners and the third crossed the plate on Westerzil's sacrifice fly. Holt followed with another single, but Hofman was out at the plate on an attempted double steal.

St. Louis had got one in the first on Tobin's triple and Bridwell's sacrifice fly and three more in the third put them in the lead. These three resulted from errors by Evans and Holt and a brace of doubles by Drake and Crandall. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	5	3	2	2	0
B'dw'l, ss.	2	1	0	2	0
Drake, lf.	5	2	1	3	0
C'tall, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2
Kirby, cf.	3	0	1	4	1
Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Simon, c.	4	0	0	7	1
B'char, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
D'port, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	35	6	8	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
C'per, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Shaw, cf.	4	2	3	1	0
Evans, 1b.	2	2	0	9	1
H'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
W'zil, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
Gag'r, ss.	1	0	0	1	1
Holt, ss.	4	0	2	1	2
Land, c.	4	0	0	5	4
Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Ch'nard	1	0	0	0	0
Blue't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	5	8	27	15

*Batted for Brown in seventh innnig.
Errors—Evans, (2,) Hofman, Gagnier, Holt.

St. Louis	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Crandall, Drake, Tobin. Three-base hits—Tobin, Shaw. Sacrifice hits—Kirby, Hofman, Bridwell. (2.) Sacrifice flies—Bridwell, Westerzil. Stolen base—Simon. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—Kirby and Bridwell; Holt and Gagnier. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Davenport, 6; by Bluejacket, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 1; off Bluejacket, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Evans.) Wild pitch—Brown. Passed ball—Land. Hits—Off Brown, 7 in seven innings; off Bluejacket, 1 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Anderson and Cross. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.H.E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0 3 6
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	1	—12 7 0

Batteries—Prendergast, Black and Block; Schultz, Brown, Blair and Lavigne.

BASEBALL TODAY. Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. St. Louis Feds. 2:30 P. M.—Advt.

LUCK BREAKS WELL FOR BOSTON BRAVES

Leaders Play Below Their Mark, but Manage to Beat Phillies in the Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—It took four pitchers and a lot of luck for the Braves to beat the Phillies 6 to 5 in a ninth inning finish today, making four victories out of five games from Dooin's men, and holding the leader's two and a half games edge over the Giants. After their early three run lead had been overcome, and the Phillies had broken away from a later tie, everything pointed to a defeat for the home team. Rixey had a little more than held his own against Crutcher, Strand, and Cocreham, and seemed due to make a good finish, but things broke badly in the ninth.

With the score 5 to 4 in the Phillies' favor the Braves started their final inning when Dugey, batting for Moran, hit to right field, and immediately advanced on a wild pitch. Whitted's bunt could not be fielded by Catcher Burns, so that Dugey was on third and needing only a sacrifice fly to tie the score. This fly was at once produced by Cather, whose lift to Becker was fairly deep. With no chance to get his man, Becker threw to the plate, Whitted scooting for second and reaching third, because Becker's throw bounded over the catcher's head.

It was then up to Maranville, who produced another fly, this a short one to Cravath. "Cactus" made the catch and a perfect throw home. Whitted seemed due to be out a mile, but the ball hit a pebble and, shooting over Burns's shoulder, the game was settled then and there.

The Braves got a run in the second inning on Maranville's triple and a fly, and in the third they bunched three hits for two runs more. Becker's double and Magee's single started the Phillies in the fourth, while in the fifth, with the bases filled and with "three and two" on Cravath, a single cleared the corners and sent the Phillies a point ahead. Boston tied the score in the sixth on a sacrifice and errors by Martin and Burns, but the Quakers at once took the lead in the seventh on Becker's hit, a wild throw by Strand, a wild pitch and Cravath's hit.

In the eighth Schmidt led with a triple, but was caught at the plate. The Phillies pulled up their poorest ball they have played since they arrived home, but continued their fighting habits, and were ready to take advantage of the "breaks" of the game when they came.

The Phillies made eight hits against Crutcher, and three against Strand, Cocreham later giving way to a pinch hitter and young Davis finishing up the ninth. Eleven hits were registered against Rixey, who was poorly supported, Martin, Irelan, and Burns having early game errors that figured greatly toward the home team's runs.

The absence of Johnny Evers made considerable difference to the Braves, but Stallings had to take chances with his second string pitchers, as James, Rudolph, and Tyler all are down mighty "fine." The Braves expected that Charley Doolin would send Mayer in to pitch today, but the Phillies's manager decided at the last moment to hold him until tomorrow for the Giants. The other game against New York will be pitched by Alexander, according to Doolin's statement before leaving for home tonight, and the Quakers expect that Luderus will be ready to play first base in the five-game series against McGraw's club. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
W'ted, lf.	4	1	4	3	0
Cather, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
M'ville, ss.	4	1	1	4	5
Sc'm't, 1b.	3	0	2	8	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Mann, c.	4	1	2	3	0
Wh'l'g, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Gowdy, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Cr't'r, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Strand, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Co'h'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Deal	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	38	6	11	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b.	5	0	0	1	6
Beck'r, lf.	5	2	3	3	0
Magee, lb.	4	1	1	7	2
C'v'th, rf.	5	0	3	5	0
Third, c.	4	1	2	1	0
Irelan, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
Pas't, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Martin, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Burns, c.	2	1	1	4	4
Rixey, p.	3	1	1	1	2
Total.	33	5	11	26	18

*Batted for Davis in eighth inning.
†Batted for Moran in ninth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Strand, Becker, Irelan, Martin, Burns, (2.)

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Becker, Magee. Three-base hits—Maranville, Schmidt. Hits—Off Crutcher, 8 in four and one-third innings; off Strand, 3 in two and one-third innings; off Davis, one in one and one-third innings; off Cocreham, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Martin. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Cather, Maranville. Stolen bases—Mann, Paskert, p. Double plays—Maranville, Whitted, and Schmidt, (2;) Burns and Lobert; Lobert, Irelan, and Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Crutcher, 1; off Strand, 4; off Davis, 1; off Rixey, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Hit by pitcher—Schmidt. Struck out—By Crutcher, 1; by Strand, 8; by Cocreham, 1; by Rixey, 2. Passed balls—Burns, Whaling. Wild pitches—Strand, Rixey. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Wilmington, Del.—Baltimore-Newark double-header postponed; two games today.
At Rochester—Montreal-Rochester postponed, cold.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.H.E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1 5 1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3 5 1

Batteries—Thompson and Reynolds; Comstock and J. Onslow.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—5 10 4
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3 6 1

Batteries—Johnson, Hearne, and Kelly; Beebe and Lalonge.

Transfer Postponed Games to West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Departing from the custom of not transferring postponed games, the clubs of the American League will this month play off in Western cities of the circuit games which were postponed when the Western clubs made their final invasion of the East. The decision to adopt the system, which originated in the National League, was announced by President B. B. Johnson. The postponed games, it was announced, will be played as follows: Washington at Chicago, two; Boston at Chicago, Washington at St. Louis, Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland, two; New York at Cleveland, Boston at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Giants Get a Bronx Shortstop.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Desmond Beatty, who starred at shortstop for the Poughkeepsie Club of the Atlantic League, was purchased today by the New York Giants. During the season Beatty, who was playing his first year in professional ball, not only put up a sensational fielding game, but hit slightly over .350, and was among the first fifteen in stolen bases. He is 20 years old and lives at 538 Girard Avenue, the Bronx.

New Auto Club Forming Here.

Preliminary steps were taken yesterday by the members of the New York State Automobile Association, who are touring the State in the interest of good roads and other matters, to organize a new automobile club in this city. A. J. Deer, President of the State Association, and the Presidents of motor clubs in the Hudson Valley affiliated with it, met at the Park Avenue Hotel, and an Organization Committee, headed by Fred A. Reed, was formed. Other members include Charles E. Gehring, Temporary Secretary; A. S. Frazee, President of the Long Island Automobile Club; H. J. Andrews, Vice President; J. H. Maloy, President of the Richmond County Automobile Club; John J. Walsh, President of the Yonkers Automobile Club, and J. A. Blanchard, President of the Automobile Club of Mount Vernon. It is proposed to call the new organization the Automobile Club of New York City. Its members will automatically become members of the State Association and of the American Automobile Association.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

TOO MUCH SHAW FOR YANKS

Senators' Young Pitcher Wins His Fifth Game From New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Griffith handed his old pal, Frank Chance, a parting shot here today when he turned Jim Shaw loose on the Yankees, the youngster scoring a 4-to-2 triumph. It was the final clash of these teams this season, and only a handful of fans turned out.

Shaw seems to be New York's nemesis this year, for he has beaten them five out of six games. Three hits were all the Chancemen could grab of his assortment of curves and speed.

Marty McHale, who started for the Yanks, was jarred much harder than the score shows. Foster's work around third base was as sensational as it was clean-cut. He handled five out of six chances in flawless style, robbing a couple of the visitors of hits. Maisel of the New Yorkers electrified the crowd by stealing home in the sixth inning.

The Senators were first to score, putting over three runs in the third inning. After Shaw had fanned, Moeller skimmed along the first-base foul line for a double, the only extra-base hit of the game. Foster's single put Moeller on third, and Milan's smash to left scored him. Foster and Milan engineered successfully the double steal. Gandil fanned and Mitchell walked, filling the bases. Morgan's safe poke scored Foster and Milan.

Until the fifth inning not a visitor was able to solve Shaw's delivery for a base hit; only one reached first, Mullen drawing a walk in the second. This same Mr. Mullen hit safely to centre when the New York fifth opened, took second on Sweeney's slash through McBride, and scored when Morgan, in attempting to complete a double play, threw the ball into the cheering section.

New York edged up a little closer by scoring again in the sixth. Maisel singled, stole second, raced to third on an infield out, and sneaked home while Shaw was winding up.

The Yanks furnished a flutter of excitement in the seventh by populating second and third bases after two batsmen had perished. McHale was at bat, and after he had collected one ball and one strike Manager Chance ordered him to the clubhouse, substituting Nunemaker. A safe swat at this stage would have jumped the Yanks into the lead, but Nunemaker's best was a line drive which Mitchell gobbled up.

King Cole was in the box when Washington came to bat in the final half of the seventh and was nicked for a run, due to a bit of wide-awake base running by the Senators and a little slow thinking on the part of the Yanks.

After Moeller had fanned, Foster singled and Milan filed to Maisel. Gandil unloaded a single to left and while Hartzell fumbled Foster reached third. Hartzell's throw was intercepted by Peckinpaugh, who slammed to Mullen at first, catching Gandil off the bag. Chick hiked to second, and while he was being run to earth Foster sneaked home. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	2	2	0	5
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Mch'l, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	3	5	5
A'sm'h, c.	4	0	0	3	0
McB'e, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	4	10	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Daley, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Mullen, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
P'p'k, as.	4	0	0	0	4
Sw'y, c.	2	0	1	8	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	4	5
McHale, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Cole, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*N'maker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	3	24	15

*Batted for McHale in seventh inning.
Errors—Hartsell, Daley, Boone, Foster, Morgan.

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Moeller. Hits—Off McHale, 7 in 6 innings; off Cole, 3 in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Sweeney, Morgan, Foster, Milan, Gandil. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Mullen; Foster, Morgan, and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off McHale, 3; off Shaw, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Struck out—By McHale, 4; by Cole, 2; by Shaw, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

No Check on Tigers' Hitting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Consistent hitting by Detroit, coupled with an error by Baker, Chicago's recruit third baseman, and bases on balls today gave the visitors a 5-to-3 victory over Chicago. Manager Callahan used four pitchers in an endeavor to check the heavy-hitting Tigers, but to no avail. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	2	4	0
Vitt, 2b.	2	0	1	3	3
Cobb, cf.	5	1	3	2	0
C'w'd, rf.	6	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	1	5	0
H'im'n, 1b.	3	2	0	4	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	0	2	2	4
Stan'ge, c.	5	1	1	6	1
Dauss, p.	4	1	3	2	0
Total.	38	5	14	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	4	1	3	1	0
W'ver, ss.	5	0	2	2	2
Col'ns, cf.	5	0	2	5	1
F'ller, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Kuhn, c.	2	1	1	3	0
Roth, rf.	5	1	2	3	2
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Manda, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	3
La'rop, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Chalmers, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	3	10	27	12

*Batted for Lathrop in fifth inning.
†Batted for Faber in seventh inning.
Error—Bush, Vitt, Baker.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Dauss, Vitt, Roth. Hits—Off Scott, 6 in one and two-thirds innings; off Lathrop, 2 in three and one-third innings; off Faber, 4 in two innings; off Russell, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Stolen bases—Detroit, 12; Chicago, 12. First base on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Dauss, 4; off Russell, 1; off Lathrop, 1. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Russell, 1. Passed ball—Kuhn. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan.

Red Sox and Athletics Tied.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—For the third time this season Boston and Philadelphia today failed to play a game to a conclusion. Umpire Chill stopped play on account of darkness at the end of the eighth inning, with the score tied at 8 runs each. Pennock was knocked off the rubber in the second inning and Wood in the third. After the home team took the lead while Bedient was pitching, Bush weakened in the seventh, Shawkey did good work as a rescuer in this session, but Boston tied the score in the eighth on a pass to Janvrin, Gardner's single, and Thomas's sacrifice fly. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Scott, ss.	1	1	1	0	4
Sp'ker, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
H'ch'l, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
J'vrin, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	10	0
C'ran, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Bed't, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0
R. C'k, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*H'kseth	1	0	1	0	0
†Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	5	7	24	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	2	1	1	2
E. C's, 2b.	3	2	0	1	5
Baker, 3b.	5	1	1	2	1
McI's, 1b.	5	1	1	9	1
Str'k, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Lapp, c.	4	1	1	5	4
Bush, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Sh'key, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	8	10	24	12

*Batted for Bedient in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregg in eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Bedient, Lapp.

Boston	3	2	0	0

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The disturbance that was over Missouri Thursday night moved eastward to West Virginia with diminishing intensity, but during the last twenty-four hours it caused showers in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

Showers are also reported from the North Pacific Coast under the influence of a disturbance that has passed from British Columbia to the North Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures remain low for the season throughout the Atlantic States and the region of the Great Lakes, and they have risen and are above the seasonal average over the Plains States and North Rocky Mountain region. Cooler weather has overspread the North Pacific States.

There will be showers Saturday, followed by generally fair weather Sunday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. In the Middle Atlantic States showers are probable Saturday morning, followed by generally fair weather during the succeeding thirty-six hours. In other parts of the country the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday, except that it will be unsettled along the northern border from the upper lakes westward to Montana.

Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and Sunday in the Atlantic States. Cooler weather will overspread the Northwest Saturday and the Upper Mississippi Valley and Middle Plains States Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, but mostly east Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, possibly local showers Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	55	4 P. M.	67	60
6 A. M.	54	53	6 P. M.	64	59
9 A. M.	57	57	9 P. M.	62	58
12 M.	62	59	11 P. M.	62	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
7:10	221-223 W. 64 St.; G. B. Radford	Slight
10:20	490 Columbus Av.; J. Pantoreona	Slight
12:06	301-303 Avenue A; not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	218 E. 99 St.; Sam Jaffe	Slight
12:06	402 E. 104 St.; M. Schwarz	None
1:10	103 Allen St.; N. P. Warchausky	Slight
1:40	150 W. 124 St.; E. Middletown	Slight
3:25	1,153 3 Av.; Kernochan & Ridler	Slight
3:40	822 B'way; not given	Slight
6:20	1294 Monroe St.; A. Feinberg	Slight
6:25	514 W. 148 St.; Estate Mortgage & Ins. Co.	Slight
6:30	60 W. 83 St.; Adolph See	Slight
6:45	64 and 66 Canal St.; Mary Briesman	Slight
7:50	10 E. 15 St.; Rose P. Box Co.	Slight
10:00	79 E. 114 St.; Julia Rosenstein	Slight
11:30	273 W. 118 St.; Wilhelmina Kessler	Slight
11:36	222 3 Av.; E. Sheehan	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Patrol, promoted to Sergts, are transferred as indicated, to take effect 4:30 P. M., Sept. 10—J. J. Gallagher, Det. Bu., to 13 Prects.; J. Weikesser, Marine Div., to 14; T. L. O'Brien, 61, to 21; P. F. Gallagher, 285, to 26; John Reddan, 63, to 362; John Casey, 31.

The following members of the force assigned to duty in the Det. Bu. are designated as Act. Det. Sergts, to take effect 4 P. M., Sept. 12—T. F. Donohue, E. C. McGrath, M. J. Gorevan, Thomas Sullivan, J. J. Morrissey, Otto Ransburg, B. J. Devanney, E. C. Burgess, C. A. Brummer, Philip Finn, Patrick Flood, W. P. Sussillo, G. F. McGann, G. D. Barnitz, S. F. Gorman, J. F. Haggerty, C. J. Manimi, W. J. Guaine, F. S. Hawkins, Mark Donnelly, Herman Meyer, E. Stemer, C. J. Clary, Walter Conlon, John Fennell, W. F. Lohman, J. J. Dowling, T. J. Cavanagh, R. B. Ferris, Thomas Caputo, James Graham, R. A. Fennelly, Stephen Birmingham, Floyd Horton, J. P. Brawley, J. F. Christie, G. W. Roos, and S. J. Taczkowski.

The Designation as Act. Det. Sergts, First Grade, of the following members of the force assigned to duty in the Det. Bur., is revoked, and they are designated as Act. Det. Sergts, Second Grade, to take effect 4 P. M. Sept. 12: F. M. Gallagher, (Sergt.,) J. J. Doyle, Peter Purfield, J. A. Daly, J. F. Donohue, J. M. Hayes, Edward Welch, August Mayer, G. J. Riley, J. F. Shevlin, J. J. Barber, J. P. Barron, T. F. Marron, Jeremiah McMahon, Paul Schmidt, Harry Neggesmith, J. W. Reilly, C. L. Kerr, Daniel Moriarty, (Sergt.,) J. J. Tait, E. H. Conroy, T. J. Hughes, Louis Ryan, J. J. Finan, C. L. McGowan, J. A. Morrell, J. F. O'Meara, Louis Trabucci, H. L. Quick, F. S. Carberry, J. R. Crowley, E. A. Daly, M. D. Downs, H. E. States, T. J. McManus.

Trades and Assignments, to take effect 4 P. M. Sept. 12.)—Mounted Patrol, with horse and equipments Albert Kolson, to 278 from 283. Patrol. B. J. Kilbride, to Bureau of Telegraph from 4 Insp. Dist., assigned as lineman. To take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 20: 18 prects, indicated from 33: J. J. Burggraf, 4; Thomas Ryan, 25; J. L. Wels, 37; B. J. Cosgrove, 43; J. F. Kirwin, 65; W. J. Powers, 148; J. J. Lynch, 23; Edward Courtney, 35; E. W. Tanck, 40; Daniel Cronin, 63; J. N. McGrath, 65. To take effect 8 A. M. Oct. 1, to prects. indicated from 2: H. J. Reichert, 3; John Campbell, 6; Arthur Strachan, 17; J. H. McCarthy, 7; P. E. Dresschen, 9; Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M. Sept. 12: Howard Bulger, 74, assigned to bicycle duty, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued; William Delaney, 74, assigned to motor cycle duty, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued.

Temporary Assignments.—Inspector John O'Brien, 1 Insp. Dist., to command 13 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 14 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 15; Capts. S. A. McElroy, 120 Prects., to command 15 Insp. Dist., for 4 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 10, and for 17 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 25; John Loudrigan, 28S, to command 28S, in addition to his own, for 9 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 14; Lieuts. John Leonard, 15, to command 28, for 7 days, from noon, Sept. 13; P. S. McCormick, 74, to Com'r's office, for 19 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10; John Rogers, 161, to command 109, for 14 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 25; J. H. Kane, Bridge Prects., to command, for 18 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 14.

Sergts. to School for Re-runts from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 9 A. M. Sept. 11: J. T. Wickersham, 14; J. Gallagher, 13; T. L. O'Brien, 21; P. F. Gallagher, 26; John Casey, 31; John Reddan, 36.

Patrol. A. Isherwood, 12, to Office of Chief Surgeon, for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 10; W. R. Wittenberg and Harry Jacobson, 15, to 2d Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 2:30 P. M., Sept. 13; S. J. Battle, 38, to 1st Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Antonio Carnevale, 39, and Joseph Archopoli, 143, to 2d Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., to Sept. 14; J. J. Keating, 131, to Com'r's Office, as chauffeur, for 1 day, from noon, Sept. 11; Harry Post, R. F. Cron, Albert Gorman and Alexander Riggs, 27S, to 15th Insp. Dist., for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 12; E. A. Kearney, Bridge Prects., to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 13. To Det. Bu.: T. J. Martin, 18; J. J. Wilson, 30, and C. E. Hooker, 45, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 13; D. C. Miller, 38, for 10 days, from 5 P. M., Sept. 13; E. F. Kelly, 1st Insp. Dist., and T. F. Coffey, 5th Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Sept. 13. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 13, prects. indicated: Romolo Pagano, 10; William Prantner, 43; W. J. McCafferty, 81; Joseph Pessolano, 80.

Assignments discontinued: Lieut. Stephen Loughman, 45, to 77, from 4 P. M., Sept. 11. Patrol, To School for Recruits, from prects. indicated, from 4 P. M., Sept. 11: T. J. Ryan, 17; August Suhr, 23; R. C. Mahrt, 145; Patrick Burke, 42.

Leaves, (with pay:) Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 Insp. Dist., 17 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 26. Capts. E. I. Walsh, in command 13 Insp. Dist., 14 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 25; W. W. Dugan, 28, 7 days, from noon Sept. 13; J. W. O'Connor, 23S, 7 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 14; E. J. Toole, Bridge Prects., 16 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 14. (Without pay:) Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 Insp. Dist., 4 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 10; Lieut. Wm. Bauer, 16, 3 days, from 1 A. M., Sept. 14. Patrol. W. F. Cox, 39, 2 days, from 12 P. M. Sept. 20; W. F. McAndrews, 45, 2 days, from 12 P. M. Sept. 15; D. A. O'Connell, 143, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 9; Chas. Oehler, 145, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8; J. H. Schoandorf, 157, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 12; John Behring, 188, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 12; H. L. Demant, 278, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 11.

Sick leaves granted: Patrol. E. J. Fitzpatrick, 60 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Edward Fearon, 10, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11.

Fire Department.

The following-named members of the department will report at the repair shops, Forty-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue, at 9 A. M. Monday, Sept. 14, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: J. J. Clancy, Eng. 154; Firemen, (first grade,) Charles Goodman, Eng. 4; E. Schneider, Eng. 5; H. W. Wandelt, Eng. 12; John Warnken, Eng. 50; T. D. Hassett, Eng. 58; L. J. Kane, Eng. 72; J. J. Diviney, Eng. 77; P. F. Blake, Eng. 266; T. P. Donlon, Eng. 207; R. E. Condon, No. 2; H. and L. 8; P. J. Mulroy, H. and L. 12; W. S. Carney, H. and L. 15; S. R. Twaddell, H. and L. 18; J. F. Horton, H. and L. 26; Leo Doyle, H. and L. 43; John Meyer, H. and L. 9; M. J. Casey, Eng. 226; Frank Manney, Eng. 208. Firemen, (second grade,) J. F. Weglarz, Eng. 7; C. P. Ackermann, Eng. 159; W. J. Plander, Eng. 82; T. W. Upton, Eng. 205; C. F. Davis, Eng. 286. Firemen, (third grade,) S. J. Datz, Eng. 27; J. J. Mullin, Eng. 118; A. W. G. Conroy, Eng. 98.

Firemen, (fourth grade,) W. A. Fraser, Eng. 18.

Appointed to fourth grade, to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 13; M. H. Mack, Eng. 30.

Temporary assignment, for 14 days, to take effect from 8 A. M. Sept. 14; C. A. Clerke, H. & L. 42, to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, 157-159 East 67th Street.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. John McLaughlin 3d, Eng. 64, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10; W. F. Holland, Eng. 76, for 36 hours, from 8 P. M. Sept. 11; L. J. Easley, Eng. 4, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 13.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GRINDLE, JOHN W., (Sept. 2;) realty, $10,000; personalty, $10,000; all to wife, Mattie E.

JENISON, SALINA S., (Sept. 3;) personalty, $800; all to husband, Winthrop L. Jenison.

KENT, EDITH E., (Aug. 1;) personalty, about $700; all to husband, Francis Kent.

TEWES, EIDE H., (Nov. 26, 1913;) personalty, about $500; to son, Wm. A. Tewes, $500; to wife, Elizabeth A. Tewes, residue.

WOLF, LEO, (Sept. 3;) personalty, about $30,000; all to wife, Margaret Ellen Wolf.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

I. A. SAMUELS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac A. Samuels, trading as I. A. Samuels & Co., wholesale dealer in knit goods at 390 Broadway,—by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, for these creditors: Salant & Salant, $500; E. M. Townsend & Co. $1,000, and Argyle Company, $100. He made an assignment to Nathan D. Stern. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $15,000.

HARRY SRULOVITZ, dealer in general merchandise at 44 Avenue B, has made an assignment to H. Howard Babcock. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Abner B. Stupel, $75; Joseph Horowitz, $1,000, and David Srulovitz, $400. Liabilities are $9,000, and assets $5,000.

BARONE & FLACKS.—A petition has been filed against Albert Barone and Albert Flacks, who compose the firm of Barone & Flacks, manufacturers of dresses at 24 West Thirty-ninth Street.

ABRAHAM ZWEIFACH, salesman, of 940 Simpson Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $14,261 and no assets.

HYMAN NIERENBERG of 122 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,108 and no assets.

DOORAS & DRIVAS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Archibald Palmer receiver for Dooras & Drivas, confectioners of 87 Cortlandt Street and at Perth Amboy, N. J.

THOMAS ANDERSON STORES CORPORATION.—Judge Mayer has appointed Isaac H. Levy receiver for the Thomas Anderson Stores Corporation, dealer in teas and coffees at 311 West Forty-second Street. It was said that when the corporation took over the business of Thomas Anderson, who had eleven retail stores, it assumed his debts of $17,000 and gave its notes, which it is believed are unpaid. Of the $375,000 preferred stock only $200 was sold. Owing to the war the company is obliged to pay such high prices for teas and coffees that no margin of profit is left.

JACOB SMILKSTEIN, dealer in dry goods at Mount Kisco, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,939 and assets of $2,392, consisting of stock, $1,725; fixtures, $100; accounts, $559, and cash, $8.

NATIONAL MIDDY WAIST COMPANY.—Herman S. Hoffman, trading as the National Middy Waist Company, manufacturer of middy blouses and ladies' waists at 401 East 104th Street, has made an assignment to Leo Schafran.

JACOB FRIEDMAN, dealer in jewelry at 47 Avenue D, has made an assignment to Morris Fall.

CLINTON S. MARTIN of 100 Hudson Street, who a few years ago inherited $100,000, has filed a petition, with liabilities $23,144 and no available assets.

Week's Failures Number 274.

Bradstreet's reports 274 business failures in the United States during the week, against 272 for the previous week, and 258, 234, 219, and 210 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 82, New England 35, Southern 58, Western 55, Northwestern 9, and Far Western 32. Canada had 54, against 62 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ahrens, Herman F.—M. Bakst et al., $242.
Adelmann, Elizabeth W.—Twenty-third Ward Bank of City of N. Y., $1,028.
Alexander, Charles J.—J. A. Proudfoot, $163.
Brown, William C.—J. K. Berry, $9,828.
Beidheim, Berthold—M. Coldmunts et al., $215.
Burke, William H.—C. F. Boell, $504.
Barracato, Rosario—E. Franzino, $121.
Berner, Fernando W.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $4,238.
Same—same, $5,793.
Cook, William G.—Commercial Trust Co., $195.
Curry, George L.—Vanderbeck & Sons, Inc., $252.
Cohen, Samuel—A. Huhn, $100.
Censer, Bernard, and Julius Stark—Lowell Construction Co., $229.
Duncan, Henry S., and Phillipsen Decorating Co.—Abraham Bros., $166.
Dolan, Michael—A. H. Hasterf, $123.
Elkin, Jacob—I. Schmal, $284.
Evalenko & Pincus, Inc., and William A. Evalenko—Altman & Co., $176.
Electric Photo Co.—Longacre Land Co., $129.
Emperor Mills, Inc.—J. V. Black, $162.
Finkelstein, Rochmiel—M. Rosen, $163.
French Wet Wash Laundry, Inc.—J. T. Stanley, $126.
Forester, Herbert E.—M. Prendergast, $157.
Goldstein, Philip—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $320.
Gambert, William—William J. Gray & Co., $147.
Grady, Michael J.—J. B. Greenhut Co., $355.
Graffino, George—E. J. Moore, $152.
Greenfield, Samuel—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $344.
Gray, Olin D.—Irving National Bank of N. Y., $5,107.
Goldstein, R., or Roy—A. Landan & Son, $168.
Herbert, William C.—Board of Trade Slide Co., Inc., $113.
Herzog, Alexander—W. A. Winter, $284.
Haber, Julius—W. Rosenthal, $123.
Herzberg, Joseph—N. de R. Whitehouse, $636.
Kramer, Gottlieb—R. Epstein, $419.
Kirwin, Patrick—St. Miller & Co., $197.
Koolbite Co., Inc.—Sherman & Bryan, Inc., $442.
Klein, Joseph—S. Kinshner, $140.
McGeary, William—F. Straub, $154.
McLean, Hugh—Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., $102.
Mahler, Samuel and Abraham—J. H. Strange, $21,196.
Moss, Barnet—Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of N. Y., $298.
Murphy, Elijah D.—N. Y. Trust Co., $3,294.
Niedenstein, Oscar C.—J. A. Campbell, $573.
Peshkin, Harris—M. Longfelder et al., $281.
Pearce, Harry B.—W. Huld, $449.
Ryan-Parker Construction Co.—City of N. Y., $15,892.
Reuben, Arnold—Hudson Trust Co., $2,384.
Robinson, William J.—Hilliard Hotel Co., $1,028.
Rideal, Charles—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., $103.
Russell, Herbert—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., $135.
Schwartz, John—A. P. W. Aluan, $335.
Schieffelin, Lucy D.—Northrup, Coburn & Dodge Co., $148.
Sachs, Israel, and Abraham Davis—J. Morrison et al., $321.
Schwamm, Morris—W. Rosenthal, $112.
Soley, Adolph—W. C. Ember, $183.
Selleck, Herman D.—American Automobile Ass'n Pub. Co., $135.
Stanford, Helen E.—Lichtenstein Millinery Co., $625.
Schlachter, Samuel—L. Brand, $342.
Schenkman, Max—National Nassau Bank of New York, $5,511.
Shea, Mary C. and James—E. L. Chadwick, $4,360.
Taylor, Fred C.—Western Film Exchange of New York, $411.
Vandeville Comedy Club—R. H. Marks, $803.
Von Erdsell Co.—F. Hollender, $474.
Wolfe, Michael M.—W. Greger, $409.
Whittemann, Harold E.—M. Behren, $385.
Wagner, Samuel—H. Kramer et al., $103.
Woodward, Gladys L., or Cecelia—Stern Bros., $1,800.
Wechsler, Louis—A. M. Nelson, $449.

In Bronx County.

Brown-Weise Realties—H. H. Glass, $150.
Grossman, Ann and Jacob—P. O. Henschle, $256.
Isbel, Annie—People of the State of New York, $1,000.
Koolbite Co.—Sherman & Bryan, Inc., $442.
M. S. Jordan, Jr., Inc.—J. Goodman, $145.
Pitter, Aaron—M. H. Grauer, $112.
Regal Dry and Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc. —D. Guttesfeld, $162.
Reinhardt, Charles J.—J. S. Williamson, $231.
West, George—George Ringler & Co., $1,844.
Winderman, Louis—A. J. Gruner et al., $591.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Rosenfeld, Julius. Samuel Rothstein and Rothstein, June 6, 1906, $144.
Same—Same, June 6, 1906, $1,017.
Rosenfeld, Julius, Samuel Epthstein and Joseph J. Shampanski—E. A. Price, Jan. 31, 1907, $196.
Same—L. Rotstein, Feb. 13, 1913, $1,097.
Wolf, Clara—A. E. Voss, Oct. 20, 1913, $163.

Bronx County.

Zibelli, Gaetano, and Guiseppe Zibelli—Brooklyn Vault Light Co., Aug. 13, 1914, $526.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first annual outing of the carpet trade will be held under the auspices of the New York Carpet Club on the grounds of the Orifani Field Club, Hackensack, N. J., today. There will be several athletic events, including a baseball game, track events, feature races, and bowling. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers of women's ready-to-wear lines, 1,270 Broadway, have admitted Osgwald Macrae to partnership. He was formerly with a Rochester concern.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Orders of July 23, directing 1st Lt. J. E. Chaney, 9 Inf., to join his proper station, is revoked. He is attached to the 13 Inf., and after leave will proceed to San. Fran. for duty.

2d Lt. J. W. Hyatt, Inf., assigned to the 5 Inf., and will report at Ft. Jay, N. Y., Oct. 10, for temp. duty for five days, then join his regt.

1st Lt. E. B. Smalley, 26 Inf., to detached, Sept. 11, and 1st Lt. J. G. Boswell, Inf., from detached. Lt. Boswell is assigned to 20 Inf. He is relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of New Jersey Militia, and treatment at W. Reed Hosp.

Capt. R. M. Nolan, S. C., Ft. Leavenworth, to Ft. Sam Houston.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at the N. Dak. Agricultural College.

Major F. L. of Winn, on arrival in U. S., to this city, for duty in office of Adj. Gen.

Capt. J. W. Furlow, 7 Inf., to service in Q. M. C., Sept. 30, vice Capt. W. B. Cochran, relieved from detail in that corps Sept. 29 and assigned to 7 Inf. Capt. Furlow will report as asst. to Q. M., Vera Cruz.

Orders of July 21, as to 1st Lt. L. C. Grieves, 24 Inf., are revoked.

1st Lt. L. C. Grieves, 24 to 30 Inf.

Relieved from duty at West Point Academy: Maj. F. A. Wilcox, Inf., Jan. 21; and 1st Lt. W. S. Sturgill, F. A., Feb. 24.

Cap. G. S. Simonds, 22 Inf., to West Point Academy, Jan. 1, 1915.

Cap. W. Pennis, F. A., to West Point Academy, Feb. 19.

1st Lt. C. W. D'Alemberte, M. R. C., to Ft. Barrancas, Fla. On the return of Maj. A. W. Morse, M. C., to Ft. Barrancas, Lt. D'Alemberte will stand relieved, return to his home.

Cap. K. T. Smith, 29 Inf., is detailed as commandant of Alaska branch of Military Prison at Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Orders July 2, as to 1st Lt. E. P. Thompson, 24 Inf., revoked. He is relieved from assignment to 24 Inf., Nov. 15, and to United States reporting to Adj. Gen. for further orders.

Leaves: 2d Lt. L. J. Dillow, C. E., 10 days; 2d Lt. E. W. Savage, Inf., 2 months; Cap. A. E. Sutten, 8 Cav., 2 months; Maj. Gen. J. F. Bell, 2 months; Cap. G. S. Norvell, 8 Cav., 2 months; 1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, 2 months; 1st Lt. A. D. Budd, O. D., 1 month; 2d Lt. G. L. Rowe, Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. C. P. Williams, C. E., 10 days; 2d Lt. L. E. Oliver, C. E., 10 days, and Cap. C. P. Elliott, retired rectg. officer, 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Com. R. R. Belknap, the Tennessee, to asst. to Naval Attache, Berlin.

Lts. W. B. Howe, Naval Academy, to the Illinois; E. A. Wollson, Naval Academy, to the Missouri; A. W. Brown, Naval Academy, to the Missouri; G. H. Bowdey, Naval Academy to Asiatic Station; C. S. Graves, Naval Academy, to recvg. ship at San Fran.; G. R. Wright, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept, to the Denver; H. Brown, the Denver, to the Maryland; C. H. Shaw, to the Tallahassee; J. T. G. Stapler, W. A. Hall, R. L. Walker, all Naval Academy, to the Maine.

Jr. Lts. Naval Academy, assigned: C. C. Slayton, to the Maine; F. R. King, to the Illinois; W. O. Wallace, to the Arkansas; G. W. Simpson, to the Missouri.

To the Naval Academy: J. W. Rankin, the Tallahassee; W. W. Turner, the North Carolina; W. C. Owen, the South Carolina; H. A. Badt, the Annapolis.

Jr. Lt. V. D. Herbster, the North Carolina, to asst. to Naval Attache, Berlin.

Jr. Lt. R. C. Baush, the Washington, to Naval Academy.

Ensigns S. K. Day, the Montana, continue treatment, hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.; A. Barney, Naval Academy, to the Illinois; R. H. Bennett, the Connecticut, to Naval Academy; S. S. Kennedy, the New Jersey, to the Naval Academy.

Midship. W. E. Malloy, Academy, to the Florida.

Surgs. J. Stepp, to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C., and K. Ohnesorg, the Tennessee, to asst. to Naval Attache, Berlin.

Ch. Boss. H. C. Jacklin, to the Kearsarge.

Chief Gunner J. C. McDermott, the Michigan, continue treatment, hospital, Phila., Penn.

Gunner W. A. Vick, the Kearsarge, to the Michigan.

Paymaster's Clerk A. Shock, appointment revoked.

Lt. P. L. Wilson, the Galveston, to the Helena.

Jr. Lt. G. E. Brandt, the Elcano, to the Galveston.

Ens. R. H. Hawkins, the Albany, to the Alcano.

Ens. H. W. Pillsbury, the Elcano, to the Albany.

Chief Carpenter J. P. Yates, Naval Station, Cavite, to treatment, Olongapo.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

Capt. C. W. Carden, to the Mohawk.

Capt. of Engs. W. E. Cutchin, New Orleans, to Newport News, Va.

Capt. P. H. Ubberoth, the McCulloch, preparatory orders, to the Seminole.

1st Lt. of Eng. J. B. Turner, from the Miami to duty at Newport News, Va.

1st Lt. M. S. Hay, to the Gresham.

1st Lt. S. L. Brockway, to the Davey.

3d Lt. C. W. Mecune, to the Woodbury.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Patterson, at Newport; Tallahassee and Texas, at Tangier Sound; Hector, at Hampton Roads; Bainbridge, Chauncey, Dale, Lawrence, and Piscatagua, at Olongapo; Arethusa, at Boston; Nanshan, at San Diego; Vulcan, at Portland, England; Saturn, at Tiburon; Lawrence and the Hopkins, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Prairie, Santo Domingo City, for Hampton Roads; Caesar, Santo Domingo City, for Port au Prince; Ajax, Olohgapo, for Tutuila; Iris, San Diego, for San Francisco, and the Celtic, Lobos Island, for Tampico.

The Wyoming, which left Vera Cruz on the 7th for Hampton Roads, has been directed by radio to proceed to New York.

The New York, now at Vera Cruz, will leave about the 8th proximo for home waters to conduct final trials.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ASHEVILLE—Asheville D. G. Co.; M. Swartzberg, dry goods; 505 B'way; B'way Central.

BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; G. M. Harsh, piece goods; 1,133 B'way; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, ladies' skirts; Wellington.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Perry, carpets; Collingwood.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, carpets, rugs; 55 White; Prince George.

BOSTON—S. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, waists, costumes; 417 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Hamlins; S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, ribbons, gloves, leather goods; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, carpets; 214 Church; Grand.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kint; P. Bartholomay, rugs, furniture; 220 5th Av.; Ritz Carlton.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; 136 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; F. L. Streufer, laces, neckwear, hdkfs.; 353 4th Av.; York.

CHARLESTON—L. Cohen Co.; W. B. Cohen, dry goods; 817 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Eiseman, ladies' leather goods, neckwear, fancy goods; 614 B'way; Claridge.

CHICAGO—J. Newman; cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 488 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses' wear; Miss F. M. Lavally, waists; 214 Church.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; H. Shields, books, stationery; 30 East 20th; Navarre.

DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Samuels, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Leader; Mr. Lewis, ladies', children's raincoats, raincoats, umbrellas; 6 W. 22d.

LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. A. Krasslne, flowers, feathers; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Carson-Towner Co.; R. E. Halstead, dress goods, silks, ladies' ready-to-wear; Strand.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PIEDMONT, W. Va.—E. R. Drane & Co.; R. H. Drane, carpets; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; L. D. Sacks, junior suits; 200 5th Av.; Room 1110.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. Betteridge, jewelry; 37 West 26th.

PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; J. F. Goodwin, books, stationery; 105 Grand; Hermitage.

PROVIDENCE—Blanchard, Young & Co.; A. Ainsworth, notions, laces; St. Denis.

RALEIGH—Hunter-Rand Co.; W. B. Hunter, notions; Broadway Central.

SAN FRANCISCO—P. Greenberg & Co.; P. Greenberg, woolens; New Victoria.

ST. JOSEPH—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; H. J. Smith, domestics, prints, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.

UTICA—F. W. Seesions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, ribbons, flowers, millinery; 621 Broadway; Somerset.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; H. H. Sturtevant, millinery, ready-to-wear; 60 West 32d.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN WANTED, WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH MANUFACTURERS OR JOBBERS TO HANDLE A FEW SNAPPY NUMBERS OF INFANT DRESSES AND ROMPERS; WE WILL SHARE PROFITS WITH RIGHT MAN. Z 228 TIMES ANNEX.

JOBBER LOOKING AT WASH DRESSES FROM $9.00 TO $27.50 PER DOZEN. 29 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR. INQUIRE FOR MR. MALINO.

OPEN TO BUY A LARGE JOB OF FALL SUITS FOR CASH. 147 West 23d St., ninth floor.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Quiet Season in the Fur Trade.

While some of the fur manufacturers are rather pessimistic regarding the outlook for their business, others are looking for an improvement as the season advances. The bulk of orders is expected to be placed on muffs and neck pieces unless the coming Winter turns out to be a severe one, in which event coats will be purchased extensively. Since indications now point to the popularity of long fabric coats for the cold weather season, it is predicted that the coat end of the fur business will suffer in consequence.

Sale of Men's Neckwear.

Manufacturers of men's neckwear report that conditions in the trade are slightly "off." They attribute this to the difficulty which retailers have in pushing stocks. A change for the better is expected, however, when holiday trade actually assumes definite proportions. The novelty of the season is black and white in stripes and figures. Preparations are now being made by the manufacturers for the Spring season, but little has been done, owing to the uncertainty that now exists in the silk market.

Southern Business Not All Bad.

Not all of the Southern merchants are complaining of business depression in that part of the country because of the war and the big cotton crop. An executive of the largest cash dry goods stores in one of Georgia's biggest cities made the assertion yesterday to a local wholesaler that the business done by his house is fuly 20 per cent. ahead of that of last year. If a cash store can increase its business in the face of reported scarcity of money, the question is raised here as to why the other merchants are complaining.

Dress Goods Getting Scarce.

A rapid depletion of stocks of certain kinds of medium and heavyweight dress goods, notably broadcloths, in first hands, is giving cause for concern in secondary distributing centres. In the face of the present unsettled condition of things the mills do not feel like devoting too much of their present supplies of raw material to Fall wear with Spring deliveries only a few months off, and are not much impressed by the jobbers' calls for goods that are not in stock at the producing centres. Consequently it is said to look as if the goods that are growing scarce now cannot be replaced this season when they are all taken up by the retailers and the garment trade. Certain kinds of clothings are said to be in the same position.

Printcloths Were Very Active.

Yesterday witnessed the most active buying of printcloths that the local traders in gray goods have seen for some time. The feature was again the heavy movement of 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold at 4 cents. Sales of this construction are known to have reached 100,000 pieces and are thought to have gone much above that figure. The movement of 38-inch 68-72s was good, while 39½-inch 64 squares, 60-52s, and 60-48s sold in a large way. On several constructions prices moved up an eighth of a cent a yard, and in cases where the actual advances did not take place the mills were asking them at the close. The day's late trading prices follow:

38-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
38-inch, 72-76s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

Carpet and Rug Men Puzzled.

With the opening of the

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad Company

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

In view of the default by the Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad Company in payment of the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1, 1914, it is evident that the holders of bonds should unite in prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests. At the request of holders of over 50 bonds to a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the bondholders, reserving the right to associate others with themselves as members of such committee.

A protective agreement to be dated September 15, 1914, is in course of preparation.

Holders of bonds are urged to deposit the same at once in negotiable form, with the coupon maturing September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached, with the Empire Trust Company of New York, the depositary to be named in the protective agreement, at its office No. 42 Broadway, New York City. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds so deposited.

For further information and for copies of the protective agreement, when prepared, apply to the secretary.

Dated September 12, 1914.

CHARLES H. ZEHNDER, Chairman.
SAMUEL B. VROOMAN,
J. D. McKENDRICK,
FREDERICK H. HACK.
D. F. SHERMAN,
Secretary for Bondholders' Committee, 42 Broadway, New York City.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 42 Broadway, New York City.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASH.

First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1900, due 1939.

The Trustee has $26,407.30 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Tuesday, September 15, 1914. Proposals should be directed as follows:

Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Washington Water Power Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, September 1, 1914.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury Regulations should accompany current coupons.

PHOSPHATE ROCK DEPOSIT

FOR SALE—Two million tons of blue rock phosphate in the ground near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., running from 58 to 72 per cent. bone phosphate of lime; no potash required; simple stripping and easily mined; spur of the L. & N. R. R. runs through it. Capt. T. N. Hughes, U. S. A., 523½ Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

APARTMENT HOUSE, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway, in Eighties; sell for cash or exchange for listed stocks. W 62 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 30 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the

The Universal Ice Cream Company, Inc.

This is to give you notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held on October 13th, 1914, at 12 noon of said day, at the office of Abr. J. Silberberg, attorney, at the Company's office, 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to dissolve the Universal Ice Cream Company, Inc., forthwith.

S. M. SCHWARZSCHILD, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT FOR THE PURPOSE of holding the Annual Meeting of THE LARKIN SUPERIOR CORPORATION, the Transfer Books will be closed from three o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 16th, 1914, until ten o'clock in the forenoon of Oct. 8th, 1914.

T. GIBSON, Secretary.

Central Mercon Sugar Company.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Monday, September 21st, at 12 o'clock noon.

CECIL A. CLARKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Arrangement with City Concluded—Proposed Handling of Country-Wide Gold Fund.

The putting through yesterday of the payments by which the City of New York is provided with the funds with which to meet its maturing obligations, including those which will fall due abroad during the balance of the year, gave practical form to the solution of one of the largest of the problems with which bankers have had to deal since the outbreak of the war, which brought to a sudden stop the ordinary functioning of the security and foreign exchange markets. It is highly gratifying that this transaction should have been successfully completed with the almost unanimous co-operation of the banking institutions of this city. It is gratifying also that it has been put through with conditions which will lead to the actual paying off of a large amount of the temporary indebtedness of the city as well as furnishing an admonition of economy in the future handling of this city's finances.

The impression prevailed in banking circles yesterday, following the success of this very important transaction, that success would also attend the efforts which have been made to obtain the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board and of the Secretary of the Treasury in providing a fund out of which international payments can be made. The banks now stand committed to provide the city with the funds which it will need abroad, but of course there are other maturing obligations which will also have to be cared for. The country-wide fund which it is proposed to establish would be available for the general needs of the situation.

It is understood that the plan, if worked out along lines now proposed, will call for the sale of exchange by the banks participating in this exchange fund. This would mean that exchange would be sold to those who need it at the prevailing rate of exchange, and if through the shipment of gold to cover these drawings a profit were made it would be divided among the participating banks. This would do away with any scheme for establishing a fixed rate of exchange and would also have the tendency of bringing the exchange rate down to the gold point. Indeed, it might not be long before it would carry the rate below that figure, for the very willingness of this market to send gold to whatever extent might be needed might well have the effect of bringing into this market large supplies of exchange which otherwise would be withheld from it.

Under this plan it might be that some of the exchange needed to cover New York City's obligations on the other side would be purchased from the fund created by this country-wide co-operative arrangement among the banks, but that would also provide exchange for other needs. Municipalities other than New York City are known to have borrowed abroad, although in trifling amount compared with this city's debt; corporations have interest payments or maturities to meet, and mercantile establishments have to cover obligations on the other side. The co-operation of the Washington authorities is now fully counted on in this matter as it is being counted on in other directions, particularly in respect to the handling of the railroad situation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.99.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.99⅝@$5.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $168,869,016; balances, $9,853,941; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $379,961.

The local banks have lost $1,209,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, par; Cincinnati, 20c discount; Minneapolis, 10c premium; Montreal, ⅛ of 1 per cent. discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 25 3-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 55⅝c, up ⅛c.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Both Dun and Bradstreet, in their weekly review of trade conditions issued today, find signs of improvement. Bradstreet's says:

Hopes of better trade loom larger than do actual transactions, and, except at a few Western centres, the trend of things the country over is tempered by conservatism, with positive dullness prevailing in the South. Fall festivals at numerous points have made for somewhat heavier buying, but the improvement thus reflected is only relative, and in industrial lines the pace of operations moderates. As yet, American merchants are groping for foreign markets, and while progress may be made in that direction, the situation is still one of promise rather than performance.

Dun's Review says:

A lack of uniformity in reports from the principal trades and industries, and from the different sections of the country, continues, although there is gradual progress toward a restoration of more normal conditions. The basic situation is strengthening and the current improvement should be accentuated by the consummation of the various important measures now under consideration. Encouragement is derived from the results thus far achieved in adjusting the international monetary complications. Irregularity again characterizes the tenor of advices from domestic trade and industrial centres this week. In the West, particularly, conditions are favorable, and in the East certain lines display improvement; but in the South quietness is general, owing mainly to the unusual conditions prevailing in cotton.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Union Pacific Railroad has asked the Missouri Public Service Commission for authority to issue $31,800,000 of bonds to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made in betterments.

Trust Companies Magazine has published a volume on "Legal Investments for Trust Funds," containing a survey of the laws and decisions of the States governing the investment of trust funds.

J. S. Bache & Co. announced yesterday that to support the movement for buying cotton by the public, initiated by President Wilson, they would execute orders without charge.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.38
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.86
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con.	.10	Overman	.16
Confidence	.25	Savage	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sag. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.01	Union Con.	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.34
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.37½	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.68	Comb. Fraction	.03
Midway	.10	D'field Daisy	.02
Mispah Extension	.16	D'field Bl. B	.01
Montana	.41	Florence	.25
North Star	.16	G'field Con. M.	1.30
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger	.08
Tonopah Extension	2.47½	Jumbo Extension	.14
Tonopah Merger	.04	Silver Pick	.02
West End	.62	Tramp Con.	.04
		Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.26
Atlanta	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.3¼	.5¾	Jackpot	.5	.7½
Elkton	.39	.45	McKinney	.37	.39½
El Paso	.123	.125	Old Gold	.006	.2
Findlay	.1¾	.2	Portland	.98	.102
Gold Dol.	.3	.4	Vindicator	.93½	.95
Isabella	.3½	.4	W. E. H.	.3	.4

FEW BOND TRADES MADE.

Partial Removal of Restrictions Does Not Increase Activity.

The partial removal of restrictions on bond deals did not result yesterday in any appreciable increase in activity in investment circles because brokers made no attempt to find buyers, and only offered securities which they had on hand. None of the houses recalled its salesmen from the vacations granted to them a few days after the Exchange closed.

Nevertheless, heads of the larger bond houses said that they expected to see a gradual increase in the business done, and that when the loan situation had been straightened out they expected to be able to resume business in the usual way. Any sales which it was proposed to make under the closing quotations fixed on July 30 were first submitted to the committee of seven and a representative of the Clearing House. Where a loss of several points in the price threatened the position of a borrower having bonds of the issue up as collateral the proposed sale was not approved. The money realized from sales was applied against loans made by the houses disposing of their bonds.

In view of the stand taken by the committee of seven bond dealers, the New York Stock Exchange yesterday modified its rule prohibiting transactions under the last prices made prior to the closing of the Exchange. Authority to pass on proposed transactions in bonds at any price was delegated to the committee of seven, and only those members of the Exchange not co-operating with the committee are now required to submit proposed transactions to the Governors of the Exchange. The men are still meeting for an hour each day at the Chase National Bank, where they are in close touch with the officers of the Clearing House Association.

"It is admitted that money is going to command higher rates of interest now, as witness New York City's loan at 6 per cent.," said a bond authority yesterday. "For that reason it is to be expected that low interest bearing securities will be marked down when business reopens. Just as soon as borrowers have cleared up their loans with the banks we propose to reopen the bond market, so as to allow prices to be regulated by supply and demand."

STATE RECEIPTS FALL OF.

Returns for Eleven Months Show a Decrease of $2,500,000.

The report of State Cotroller Sohmer for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, shows a falling off in receipts, as compared with last year, of about $2,500,000. The loss from the reduction in rate of the direct State tax, however, amounts to more than $3,000,000, so that receipts from other taxes have more more than held even. Other decreases are in the taxes on organization of corporations, stock transfers, secured debt and mortgages. Increases are shown in excise, corporation tax, inheritance and motor vehicle taxes and in "other revenue." Here are the figures;

	1914.	1913.
Direct State tax	$7,971,510.57	$11,151,121.14
Excise	9,322,250.72	9,213,983.94
Corporation	8,024,610.38	7,673,746.20
Organization	327,916.28	441,157.50
Inheritance	9,374,579.83	8,790,322.66
Stock transfer	2,029,064.06	2,501,382.18
Secured debt	809,562.62	1,011,484.30
Mortgage	1,389,544.78	1,637,543.40
Motor vehicle	1,488,439.23	1,235,713.90
Other revenue	3,802,414.93	3,309,460.32
Total	$44,540,213.92	$46,965,915.54

The remainder needed to meet budget requirements for the fiscal year is $23,803,879, as against $21,765,266 last year. The surplus carried over at the beginning of the current fiscal year was $14,870,724, as against $8,908,265 the year before.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately.

Three roads	$1,538,764 +	$177,535
Twenty-two roads	15,321,182 —	1,553,518
Total, (25 roads)	16,859,946 —	1,375,783

First week of September:

Three roads	$1,356,443 +	$91,504
Four roads	3,649,171 —	545,721
Total, (7 roads)	5,005,614 —	452,327

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for July—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	242,344	214,474	234,944
Net	40,345	36,747	40,062
Def. after chg.	38,116	47,077	31,769

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Total op. rev.	1,082,558	1,204,020	121,462
Net rev. from railway oper.	213,140	321,995	108,855
Net oper. inc.	164,276	283,344	119,068
	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total op. rev.	23,167,051	24,452,965	23,280,402
Oper. exp.	16,018,984	17,047,172	16,984,518
Net rev.	7,148,855	7,405,793	6,295,885
Out. op. net	16,148	6,495	22,625
Total net rev.	7,132,707	7,399,298	6,273,260
Taxes	1,000,142	948,739	877,040
Oper. income	6,128,563	6,450,597	5,396,220
Other income	1,262,984	1,247,938	1,196,109
Total income	7,386,498	7,698,498	6,592,329
Int. and rent.	5,986,122	5,604,318	5,465,449
Net income	1,400,375	2,094,180	1,126,920
Sks. and ren. fund	268,889	247,808	120,000
Add. and bet.	80,927	389,000	
Balance	1,055,559	1,457,372	1,006,920
Surplus	1,055,559	1,457,372	1,006,920

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON gross earnings—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
July	151,590	135,953	15,637
August	193,360	146,240	47,120

HOCKING VALLEY for July—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	352	352	352
Gross	451,414	704,015	690,036
Net	168,463	244,892	280,063
Def. after chgs.	50,612	*150,182	

*Surplus.

MISSOURI PACIFIC for July—

Gross	5,252,971	5,153,374	5,183,954
Net after tax	1,408,896	1,273,202	1,257,417
Other income	88,981	85,935	174,581
Total	1,497,557	1,359,192	1,431,998

ROCK ISLAND LINES for July—

Mileage	8,328	7,999	8,042
Gross	6,036,141	5,838,891	5,717,882
Net after tax	1,010,320	917,670	1,319,577

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for July—

Gross	2,735,067	2,679,161	2,840,345
Net after tax	777,089	758,490	792,755
Other income	64,702	64,984	20,823
Total income	841,771	823,475	813,578

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July—

Gross	926,342	1,037,546	1,083,397
Net after tax	167,315	175,380	331,303
Other income	83,602	89,836	55,644
Total income	240,918	265,205	386,945
Sur. after chgs	*23,525	22,234	160,684

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT EDISON for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	590,580	536,377	54,203
Net	168,866	137,904	30,462
Sur. after chgs.	91,016	80,870	10,146
Bal. aft. dep. res.	49,064	38,918	10,146
8 mos. gross	4,690,516	3,506,792	573,724
Net	1,692,732	1,442,233	240,499
Sur. after chgs.	1,131,750	989,276	142,474

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Incorporated today:

Lithotex Corpn., printing, engraving, lithographic plates, $500,000; J. F. Shelly, H. M. Haviland, H. F. James, 48 Cedar St.

Sutphin Park Realty Corpn., B'klyn, $50,000; A. M. John and C. Jacobs, 119 W. 31 St.

Consolidated Holding Co., realty, $60,000; A. I. Menin, R. F. Isaacs, O. J. Schuessler, 338 Lewis Av., B'klyn.

Lawrence Campbell Co., chemicals, perfumes, household products, $25,000; S. Gordon Holt, E. A. Van Steeden, R. L. Campbell, 898 Degraw Avenue, Newark, N. J.

European Importing House, toys, novelties, jewelry, leatherware, $10,000; M. T. Von Knobloch, J. E. Van Auken, L. Stottmeister, 313 E. 49 St.

L. L. Harr, Corpn., auditing, accounting, production mechanical engineers, $10,000; K. Clark, J. R. and L. L. Harr, 170 B'way.

Premier Electric Welding Co., $20,000; Heinrich L. J. Siemund, W. C. Steiger, H. Tessenschh, 29 B'way.

Joseph Sedwitz Co., ladies', misses' clothing, $25,000; M. and M. Wiesen, J. Sedwitz, 13,115 Euclid Av., Phila., Penn.

Bauer Realty Co., realty, $5,000; S. Feinberg, N. Seidman, A. S. Kellson, 1,178 42 St., B'klyn.

McGirr's Cafe Co., $10,000; R. McCourt, E. J. Flood, C. McGirr, 18 N. Baylis Av., Port Washington.

Italian Consumers' Corpn., dept. store, $5,000; S. Barboni, A. Pavesi, J. Martinelli, 1,632 Van Buren St., B'klyn.

Riker Laboratories, $10,000; R. B. Wattley, Noble C. Earl, J. S. Alley, 148 Loring Av., Pelham.

Weaver Fruit Farm, $5,000; M. H. Warren, D. R. and J. M. Weaver, Waterloo.

Capital Increases—Home Merchants' Trade Co., Glens Falls, $500 to $100,000; Radio Ray Light Co., N. Y., $11,000 to $15,000; Jos Weber Co., N. Y., $2,000 to $10,000.

$100,000,000 LOAN PAID OVER TO CITY

Municipality Gets Gold to Meet Debts Right After Note Issue Is Authorized.

MAYOR PRAISES BANKERS

Small Profit for Syndicate Managers —Pay-as-You-Go Principle Laid Down for Future Improvements.

Criticised by only one or two of the taxpayers' organization which sent representatives to its meeting, and approved by some of its regular critics, the Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the arrangement by which in order to meet in gold its $80,000,000 London and Paris obligations the city will borrow from a syndicate, managed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $100,000,000 on 6 per cent. corporate stock notes and revenue warrants. As soon as the issue of these was authorized Controller Prendergast, City Chamberlain Bruere and some of their assistants went down to the Morgan offices and there actually received checks from the 124 banks participating in the syndicate for $100,166,666.67.

With $2,500,000 notes falling due on Monday and $1,500,000 on Tuesday, $500,000 on Wednesday and $2,000,000 on Thursday, the city officials and bankers breathed a sigh of relief as they saw the transaction actually completed and the credit of the city assured. Controller Prendergast declared that all was well that ended well, and H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., said:

"It is a great thing that any one should be able to raise such a huge sum of money in times like these. The loan has been successful entirely through the patriotism of the city banks. Not one of them wanted the loan, but they took it for the good name of the city."

Of the $100,000,000 subscribed, $98,600,000 came from the banks which the syndicate managers invited to participate. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. took up the other $1,400,000. At the Board of Estimate meeting Mayor Mitchel explained that the small profit they could obtain from putting the arrangement through for the city came from this comparatively small participation, and said that if they could find banks to provide even this they would give a chance of making a profit over to them. The odd $166,666.67 represented eleven days' interest, the notes being dated Sept. 1.

During the meeting of the Board of Estimate some opposition to the syndicate plan was forthcoming from the United Real Estate Owners' Association and the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes. F. C. Leubischer, speaking for the latter body, wanted the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to legalize a land tax of seven mills on the dollar, which, he said, would produce the $100,000,000 in the three years that the loan had to run.

Explain City's Position.

This gave Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast a chance to explain in detail the position of the city. It was necessary, they pointed out, to get the money not by the end of next week, but on Monday, if its obligations were to be met. Moreover, it must find not only money, but gold.

"Surely this great city of nearly 7,000,000 inhabitants is not obliged to go to the bankers to get gold?" it was protested. "Why can it not get it from Washington?"

"I have tried that," said the Mayo, "I sent Mr. Bruere there to see what could be done, but he could accomplish nothing on such short notice, and I doubt anyhow whether the Government could have released any of its gold reserve to help the city."

Dr. Henry Berg thought that the city should not submit to the dictation of the bankers as to the method by which it should raise its money, and cited the way in which in Europe bankers had been forced to pay the war taxes inflicted on the conquered cities. New York's credit, he argued, involved the credit of the bankers who had helped in the flotation of the loans, and they should be forced to protect it.

The Mayor and the Controller, however, would not admit that the bankers had in any way forced the city's hand, and said that the present measures were merely the result of circumstances over which no one could have control. Mayor Mitchel also entered on a defense of the policy of borrowing abroad.

"We have been caught in a position," he said, "in which it will cost more to make good on the loan, merely because we have borrowed abroad. We went into the foreign money market to take advantage of the lower interest rate prevailing then, and that seemed a very wise thing to do. No one could foresee the war, and we had expected by going abroad to save the city a considerable sum of money."

He also expressed the opinion that by joining the syndicate the bankers had performed a national service, as nothing could have led more directly to a national panic than had the City of New York defaulted.

Paying for Improvements.

With the resolution authorizing the $100,000,000 loan went another, laying down the future policy of the city with regard to the payment for permanent improvements for all purposes, save such self-sustaining ones as transit, dock and water supply expenditures. It was ordered that for all such new work not yet contracted for, which would be undertaken in 1915, 25 per cent. of the cost must come out of the tax budget of the following year and the other 75 per cent. must be paid for by the issue of 15-year serial corporate stock, and that for similar work undertaken in 1916 and in 1917, 50 and 75 per cent. must be paid for out of the tax budgets of the following years. Involving as this proposal seemed to do an increase of the tax rate, it was considered by the property owners present with some caution. They did not attack the soundness of the principle of paying for improvements as they were undertaken, but they were apprehensive of the effect on the property owners.

"This plan," said Controller Prendergast, "will have two results, and I shall welcome both. It will introduce the principle of pay as you go, and it will result in care in adopting improvements."

Mayor Mitchel expressed the opinion that the plan would not increase the tax rate next year, and said he had hopes that in the year after some additional means might be found for raising revenue. The Controller, he said, was about to confer with the bankers concerning additional resources of revenue.

Of the $100,000,000 loan taken up yesterday by the syndicate, $57,000,000, in the form of corporate stock notes, will mature on Sept. 1 next year, $18,000,000 in revenue warrants on Sept. 1, 1916, and $25,000,000 in revenue warrants on Sept. 1, 1917. Of the $57,000,000 one-year corporate stock notes, the Controller announced yesterday, $35,000,000 for self-sustaining improvements will be refunded by fifty-year stock, and the other $22,000,000 will be refunded by the new one to fifteen year serial stock, to be retired out of taxes at their maturity.

EXCHANGE SITUATION BETTER.

$150,000,000 Fund May Not Be Needed, Says Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The fact that New York has received $100,000,000 from a syndicate of New York bankers greatly lessens the necessity for adopting such a plan of action to relieve the foreign exchange situation as was recommended by the Forgan committee, representing the recent Clearing House conference. At that conference, which was attended by a large delegation of New York bankers, no mention was made of the plans then being made to meet the maturing indebtedness of the city.

With that debt out of the way, so far as the banking business of the whole country is concerned, the burden becomes much lighter and easier of disposition. The Federal Reserve Board took this view of the situation today at its regular meeting, when little else except the Forgan plan was considered.

The general view was that if New York's obligations can be taken care of by local banks, it was reasonable to expect that the remaining indebtedness to England and other countries might be taken care of in a similar manner without disturbing the business of this country, and eventually without greatly reducing the gold supply here. Besides this, the gain in shipments every day are now offsetting our debts abroad and reducing them by $1,000,000 a day. Every day that passes, therefore, materially relieves the situation and minimizes the necessity that two weeks ago was pronounced very acute.

After the meeting the Reserve Board announced that in view of the statement that New York City had completed arrangements for the payment of her maturing obligations, and for providing for the necessary gold remittances to Europe, the board felt that it might not be necessary to create the fund of $150,000,000 at all. The board will therefore await developments before giving the matter further attention.

SOUTHERN DIVIDEND PUT OFF

Action Postponed a Month Because of Cotton Disturbance.

Action on the preferred stock dividend of the Southern Railway was put over for a month by the Directors yesterday.

In a statement issued after the meeting the board said that while the full dividend upon the preferred stock had been earned in the last fiscal year, the Directors felt justified in postponing consideration of the dividend usually declared at this time in view of the general situation in the South brought about by the disturbance of the cotton market as a result of the European war.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The selling movement, which developed in the wheat market on Thursday afternoon, continued during the early operations yesterday and prices showed losses of 1⅛@2c a bushel, which represented total declines of 11@12c from the high point of the season, which was made a week ago. The trade seemed to consider that this decline was sufficient to justify a rally and prices worked up 2¼@2½c from the bottom, with active covering, but toward the close eased off again, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16⅛; No. 2 hard Winter at $1.14¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.17⅛, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.19, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	125	125	98
December	..	..	125	125	98½

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	112⅛	110	111	111¾	87⅝
December	116	112⅝	114¼	114⅝	90¾
May	123¼	120¾	122¼	122¾	95⅝

CORN.

The corn market declined 1c to 1⅛c early under selling on the part of leading interests, owing to weakness in Liverpool and reports of larger shipments from the Argentine, but rallied on renewed buying, and closed with net losses of ⅛c to ¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine at 85c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	77⅞	76¾	77	77¼	71¼
December	73¾	71⅝	72⅝	72⅞	72¼
May	76¼	74½	75½	75¾	75¾

OATS.

The oats market was easy early in sympathy with wheat and corn, but rallied on reports of large export sales, which were estimated at over a million bushels, and closing quotations were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was weak. Standard white quoted at 54@54½c; No. 2, 54¼@55c; No. 3, 53¾@54c; No. 4, 53@53½c; ordinary clipped white, 56@56½c; fancy clipped white, 56@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	47⅞	46	47¼	47¾	41⅜
December	51¼	49¼	50⅝	50⅝	44¾
May	54¼	53¼	53⅞	53¾	47¼

COFFEE.

Little, if any, improvement was noted in the demand for spot coffee, and the market was again dull with prices easy at unchanged figures. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7 cents and Santos 4s at 11¼ to 12c.

COTTON.

The operations of the special committee of the New York Cotton Exchange resulted in the liquidation of 300 bales of the old interest yesterday, making 1,000 bales since the plan decided upon at the international conference was first put into effect. The New York spot market was practically quiet yesterday, although sales were reported of 25 bales. Savannah reported spots unchanged at 8c for good middling with sales of 500 bales, and there were sales of 624 bales at the advance of ⅛c in the Augusta market. Liverpool sales yesterday were the largest in some time, amounting to 4,450 bales.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steadier early, with quite active covering by recent sellers, but offerings increased on the advance and late in the session prices again sagged off, closing only slightly above the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000, estimated for Saturday 7,000; Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.45	9.30	9.32	9.30	11.15
January	10.22	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.90
Ribs—					
October	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.60	11.02
January	11.12	10.75	10.82	11.10	10.45
Pork—					
September	19.20	19.00	19.00	....	19.87
January	21.45	20.70	20.80	21.30	19.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active, and prices developed a firmer feeling, closing at a net advance of 6@17 points. The range of prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.10	5.85
September	6.05	6.02	6.03@6.05	5.56
October	6.13	6.04	6.03@6.09	5.99
November	6.11	6.01	6.07@6.08	5.99
December	6.13	6.07	6.09@6.11	6.02
January	6.21	6.18	6.20@6.21	6.12
February	....	....	6.20@6.30	6.15
March	6.40	6.38	6.38@6.38	6.28
April	....	....	6.36@6.45	6.28

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,151 packages. Feeling fairly steady on the highest grades of fresh creamery with none too much of that class of stock. Pretty liberal offerings of all other grades and values barely sustained. Packing stock has eased off about ½c. Creamery, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 28¾@31½c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 24@27c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,960 cases. Arrivals continue more liberal and there is no overabundance of medium grade fresh gathered, for which trade is quiet, in competition with storage stock. Very fancy goods are scarce and firm. Storage eggs are quiet on sales from first hands, and the higher qualities are barely steady. Nearby white eggs scarce and high grades firm; defective sorts are of very irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds and poor, 22@23c; fifths, No. 1, 20@24c; No. 2 and peerst, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21½@22½c; undergrades, 18@21c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy charges paid, 23½@24c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24c; seconds, charges paid, 24@23½c; undergrades, 21@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 33@34c; hennery whites, selected, 31@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@31c; Western, gathered whites, 27@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 32c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 30c.

STATES MUST UNITE TO AID RAILROADS

Problem of Relief Goes Beyond the Commerce Commission, Trumbull Asserts.

MAY REOPEN RATE CASE

Commission Said to be Ready to Consider a New Appeal Based on War Losses.

Frank Trumbull, who headed the delegation of railway Presidents that visited Washington on Wednesday to appeal to President Wilson, said yesterday that Daniel Willard, who was Chairman of the committee of railway heads that prepared the rate case for the Eastern roads, was at work on a new application for higher revenues felt to be necessary because of the war.

"We told the President in our conference that the question now is much bigger than the reopening of the Eastern roads' case," said Mr. Trumbull. "Our problem now extends far beyond the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It involves the whole country, which means that we must have relief from forty-eight State commissions.

The time has come, we told the President, to look at the situation through a telescope, and not through a microscope. We are subject to orders from the State commissions and Legislatures on all of these matters: safety appliances, hours of service, boiler inspection, employers' liability, employes' compensation, full crew laws, use of electric headlights, grade separation, crossings, track elevation, maintenance of shops, establishment of legal offices in different States, construction of stations, valuation, accounts and statistics, damage claims, issuance of stock and b

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Spend the Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks
Macadam Roads in Every Direction.

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A Pleasure Resort. Open Until Nov. 1.
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.
No Tubercular People. Terms $21 week up.
Greatly Reduced Round Trip R. R. Fare Sept.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.
Also THE GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

Spend the Autumn in the Clouds.
2,000 FEET ELEVATION.

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High-class mountain inn, 88 miles from New York (via Erie R. R. to Middletown, N. Y.; motor car to Cragsmoor by request), or Ontario & Western to Ellenville.
SPECIAL AUTUMN RATES.
ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS.
Suites with Private Baths and Sleeping Plazas.
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Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet. Times Bureau. Special Sept. rates. Reduced rates from N. Y. to R. L. and return Sept. 10-Oct. 10; final return limit Oct. 30th, $9.40

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September on the Jersey Shore.
Superb roads for automobiling.
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A visit will repay persons seeking the appointments of an excellent hotel, with the quiet of a private suburban home; for adults only. Tel. Orange 5075. Address 75 Lenox Av., East Orange.

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Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 20th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York. New York County.—FRANCESCA FIORILLO, an infant, by GAETANO MARTELLITTI, her guardian, and Vitian, plaintiff, against NICOLA FIORILLO, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 21st, 1914.
ANTONIO FERME,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, Germania Bank Building, 192 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Nicola Fiorillo:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Seabury, Justice of the Supreme court of the State of New York dated the 12th day of August, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 13th day of August, 1914.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1914.
ANTONIO FERME,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, Germania Bank Building, 192 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

In pamphlet form the diplomatic correspondence of England and Germany, known as the "White Papers," showing who originated the war. Published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. On news stands and by mail, 10c. per copy.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 99.11x112.6; Worthen, R. & C. Co. to Twentieth Avenue Co., 30 Stewart Building, Utica, N. Y.; (mtg $138,000.) Sept. 1; attorney, H. M. Strong, 18 East 94th St. $100

BROOME ST, 99, s s, 25x100; Jones Schlesinger and others to Caroline M. Smith, 380 New York Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $28,500.) Junk 80; attorneys, Alexander & Ash, 22 William St. $1

DEY ST, s s, 98.6 ft w of Church St, 24.11x76.11; John G. Wendel to Ellen V. von E. Wendell and others, Irvington, N. Y., 1-5 part, Sept. 5; attorney, Burlock E. Rabell, 55 Park Row $1

GREENWICH ST, 402 and 404, w s, 49.9 ft s of Hubert St, 50.2x90.2; William J. Amend to Carmana Realty Co., 123 Lockwood Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $57,000.) Sept. 10; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $100

86TH ST, s s, 233.11 ft e of 1st Av, —x25; Mary E. Jones to City of New York, all title, quitclaim, Jan. 26; attorney, F. L. Polk, Corporation Counsel. $1

89TH ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, 21 East 82d St, July 31; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St. $100

98TH ST, 206 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Hortense N. Carley to Leon A. Carley, of Caldwell, N. J., (mtg $18,500.) Sept. 10; attorneys, Straley & H., 257 Broadway $1

98TH ST, 206 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Leon A. Carley to Joseph G. Quinn, Jr., 332 Macon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,714.) Sept. 10; attorneys, Sealey & H., 257 Broadway $1

109TH ST, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; Tomaso Naclerio and others to Salvatore Naclerio, 218 East 109th St, all title, (mtg $7,500.) Sept. 8 .....$1

127TH ST, s s, 92 ft e of Madison Av, 17x76, (foreclosure Aug. 4;) James A. Lynch, referee, to Emma L. Chadwick, Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 5; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $7,500

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x99.11; (foreclosure Sept. 3;) Hy. C. S. Stimson, referee, to Iphigenia E. Place, 125 East 57th St, Sept. 10; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St. $4,000

183D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure Sept. 4;) Joseph V. Mitchell, referee, to William C. Bowers, 31 East 49th St, Sept. 10; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $10,000

183D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; A. W. Otis, referee, to James C. Brown, London, England, Sept. 9; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St. $25,000

187TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Paul Abelson to the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, 156 5th Av, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. $100

Broadway $100

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Sedonia Kohn to Ellis P. Earle, Edgewood Road, Montclair, N. J., & t., quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 10; attorneys, Greene, E. & S., 49 Exchange Place $1

188TH ST, 127 West, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Isidor P. Blumenkrohn and others to Hermann Benedict, 711 West 180th St, (mtg $21,000.) b. and s., all liens, Sept. 10; attorney, Lewis F. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

140TH ST, 69-63 West, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, (foreclosure Aug. 27;) Charles H. Murray, referee, to Marco Realty Co., 27 Cedar St, Sept. 11; attorney, Milton Mayer, 27 Cedar St. $10,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 100 ft s from s end of curve at s s of Andrews Av and n s of Fordham Road, 50x irregular; Inter-Ocean Realty Corporation to Ettington Realty Co., 45 West 25th St, (mtg $35,000.) Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROOK AV, 555, w s, 26.10x irregular; James O. Farrell, referee, to Solomon Silverman, 447 Claremont Parkway, (mtg $10,000.) Sept. 11; attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 299 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, n e corner of 173d St, 24.9x irregular; George Kurzman to Joseph Billy, 2,068 Vyse Av, Sept. 10, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

DE VOE TERRACE, n w s, 375.8 ft s of 190th St, 18.4x70; Fordham Realty Co. to Robert Dranman, 1,468 St. Nicholas Av, Aug. 12, (mtg $5,200;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FOREST AV, e s, 152.9 ft s of 163d St, 18.9x75; Aurelie Schlockow to Oswald Schlockow, 1,163 Pacific St, Brooklyn, Sept. 11; attorney, O. Schlockow, 197 East Broadway $100

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, part of Lot 131, map of Morrisania, 30x86x30x90.10; Ellen Walsh to Alice White, July 15, 1890; attorneys, Thornton & Earle, 96 Park Row $1

LOT 82, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Pasquale Pistorino, 200 1st Av, Sept. 9; attorney, A. E. Saracco, 2,078 Hughes Av $7,000

LOT 221, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt; Kate Schmitt to Anton Landgrebe, 1,724 Barnes Av, (mtg $1,200.) Sept. 10; attorney, Anton Landgrebe, 1,724 Barnes Av.

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 82, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to John S. Halin, 7 West 106th St, Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 3, 4, and 57, Parcel 18, Map William R. Ogden; Arthur H. Chute to Herbert N. Chute, 1,420 Boscobel Av, Sept. 10, (mtg $3,000;) attorneys, Begg, B. & E., 220 Broadway $1

LOT 88, Map Jerome, 25x125; William Berg, referee, to David Stevenson Brewing Co., 821 10th Av, Sept. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. $100

TIEBOUT AV, s e s, 125.5 ft s of 182d St, 54.11x —; Kabee Realty Co. to Charles B. Bretzfelder, 187 Cedar Av, Far Rockaway, N. Y., and another, Aug. 20; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St. $1

VAN TOP PLACE, s w corner of Heath Av, 100x25; Fordham Realty Co. to Robert Dranman, 1,468 St. Nicholas Av, Sept. 8, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WHITTOCK AV, 840, e s, 85x360.7; Theodore Urfman to Alfred Taylor, 211 West 20th St, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Taylor to Biltrite Construction Co., Inc., 211 West 20th St, Sept. 9, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

181ST ST, n w corner of Mapes Av, 94x46.11x irregular; A. J. Robert Munro to R. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, (mtg $44,650.) Sept. 11; attorney, H. W. Kiraly, 391 East 149th St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 10th St, 46.8x—; Henry Tishman to Louise M. Lee, Springfield, Mass., 5 years, 4½ p. c., Sept. 11; attorney, William C. Orr, 61 Chambers St.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 305-307 West, 99.11x112.6; 20th Avenue Co. of Utica, N. Y., to Worthen Realty and Construction Co., 80 Maiden Lane, Sept. 1, due Aug. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $3,583

GROVE ST, 80-82, s e s, at n e s of Washington Place, 130-143, 67.8x90.8x81.6x107; Annie Le Gay Smith to Daniel K. Da Baizadon, at Amityville, L. I., et al., executors, &c., of George A. Kingsland, Sept. 10, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St $10,000

MADISON AV, e s, 34.5 ft s of 87th St, 16.8x62.2; Elmer A. Miller to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 10, due as per bond $10,000

MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 22x—; Israel Rotkowitz to Reglas Jacobs, 930 St. John's a. prior mtg .....$28,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., Sept. 10; attorney, H. Cohn, 98 2d Av. $7,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 25 ft s of 122d St, 50x50; Mathilde G. Kiliani to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Sept. 11, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $40,000

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 44x97; Washington Place Building Co. to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, 1 year, 6 p. c., Sept. 2; attorney, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St. $25,000

107TH AV, n w corner of 31st St, 25.5x100; 731 Tenth Avenue, Inc., to Yatty Kramer, Arverne, L. I., Sept. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway $5,000

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henrietta L. Brown, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 14, due as per bond $21,000

85TH ST, n s, 444 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x97.6; Fred Schultz and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 11, due as per bond $15,000

106TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.11; Emilie B. Whitehead to Alfred H. Caspary, 17 West 68th St, prior mtg $81,000, Sept. 1, due Aug. 26, 1919; attorneys, Newman & N., 2 Rector St. $2,500

111TH ST, s s, 325.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 97.6x71.10; 111th Street Construction Corporation to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 11, 5 years $90,000

118TH ST, n s, 87 ft e of 3d Av, 66x100.11; Alicia L. and the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New York, 165 Waverley Place, Sept. 11, 3 years; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 52 Wall St. $18,000

149TH ST, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.8x99.11; Emma Haar, heir, &c., of Hy M. Haar, to Charles A. Stadler and another, 114 West 77th St, Sept. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

Bronx.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 225 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Theresa Schmidt to Adolph Kretschmann, 51 Briggs St, Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 2 years; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $600

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 201st St, 25x112; Isabella Fletcher and others to Sarah F. Mead, Lewisboro, N. Y., prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St. $1,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, part of Lot 131, map of Morrisania, 30x86x30x90.10; Alice and Mary White to Annie E. Thornton, 257 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 3 years; attorneys, Thornton & E., 38 Park Row $1,000

LOT 82, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Pasquale Pistorino to Hudson P. Rose Co., 1 West 45th St, Sept. 9, due Oct. 9, 1910, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 1 West 45th St. $600

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 82, map of Morris Park; John S. Hulin to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St., Sept. 1, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,100

MATILDA ST, s s, Lot 156, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Mary Scherrer to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, A. M. Hill, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $2,400

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 35.10x99x35.9x101.1; Maicks Building Corporation to James G. Wants, 835 West End Av, Sept. 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 75x100; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, prior mtg $35,000, Sept. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $4,000

WHITLOCK AV, 840, e s, 85x90; Whitlock Construction Co., Inc., to John W. Haaren, executor, 552 West 142d St, Sept. 10, 3 years; attorney, Herman G. Friedmann, 87 Liberty St. $20,000

SAME PROPERTY same to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, prior mtg $20,000, due Oct. 10, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5D ST, 48 East; Samuel J. Gottlieb against Rubin Herold, owner and contractor. 6405

97TH ST, 310 West; Robert Shovel against Emma Brown, owner; Harry Krnalavsky, contractor $156

CONVENT AV, Amsterdam Av, 136th to 138th Sts, block, &c.; Underpinning and Foundation Co. against City of New York and John Doe, owners; Jacob A. Zimmerman, contractor $11,035

125TH ST, 253 West; F. O. Geller, Inc., against West End Theatre Co., owner; Abraham C. Schwartzwald, contractor. 8216

97TH ST, 323 and 325 West; Max Brasiawsky against Henry Frank, Jacob Straus, and Theodore Friedsberg, owners; Union Smoked Fish Co., Inc., contractor $800

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

48TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Advocate Realty Co. and others, Sept. 8, 1914, (by deposit) $169

BROADWAY, 1,482; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Mary Fitzgerald and others, Aug. 5, 1914 .....$225

MONTGOMERY ST, 36 and 37; Empire City Lumber Co. against Fabre Kindergarten and Day Nursery and others, Nov. 18, 1913. .$330

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 125 and 127; Peerless Holding Co., Inc., loans Washington Place Building Co., Inc. $25,000

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by
Rev. GEORGE C. FETTER.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 and 8.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH,
800 West 181st St. Rev. Ernest J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—"EMPIRE BUILDERS."
8 P. M.—"POSITIVE CHRISTIANS."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"Is This the End of the World?"
8 P. M.—"America and the War."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH,
104th St. and Broadway, New York City.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
Will preach at both the morning and evening services.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.,
returned from his vacation abroad and will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 53d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Church service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, Subject:
"HOW WE SHOULD BEAR OURSELVES IN THESE TIMES."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN,
Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.,
"The War, What is in it for Us."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Amon F. SANDERSON. Subject: "Jesus' View of Life." Strangers welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
WM. M. HORN, Pastor—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

EV. ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St. Rev. Chas. J. Smith, Rev. Clarence E. Krumbholz, Pastors. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor. 60th Street.
Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Minister.
9:45 A. M., Sunday School sessions resumed.
11 A. M., Sermon by Rev. Allan MacRossie, D. D. 8 P. M., Sermon by Rev. Thomas S. Domohugh. Strangers will find cordial welcome to all the Services of this Church.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
14th St., 7th Av.
Rev. GEORGE W. DOWNS, D. D., 10:45, 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—Dr. DAVID G. DOWNEY will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Incorporated.)—Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker, 122 W. 96th St.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. STANLEY A. HUNTER will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. A. E. HILL,
12 Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N., will conduct both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. Elwood Erickson, M. A., Assistant.
Morning Service, 11. Bible School, 9:45.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church,
Northeast Corner of 181st St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, PH.D., D.D., Minister
Rev. CHAS. N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B., Asst. Minister.
11 A. M.—Dr. Mackay, "Our Place in God's Scheme."
8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay, "Life with a Purpose."
8 P. M. Wednesday—Midweek Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av., 11th to 12th St.
REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M. Harold C. Jaquith,
8—Service on Church Lawn.

Presbyterian.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
The congregation is invited to worship at the COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Church will reopen Sept. 20th.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
Corner West 141st St.
Thomas W. Smith, D. D., 11 and 8 o'clock.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, / Frank Latimer Janeway.
Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at the 11 o'clock service.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30, 12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
The REV. D. W. SKELLINGER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN,
the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at WEST END,
Amsterdam Av. at 105th.

REV. GEORGE W. ARMS, JR. New York Presbyterian, 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 and 8.

Protestant Episcopal.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Full choir present.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. and 20th Street.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rector.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—The Rev. Oscar Stuart Michael.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Rodgers.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Peacock Harrower.
Daily, 7:30 A. M., the Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rev. E. C. M. Tower. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L., Rector.
Services:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Mr. Tyson;) 8 (Mr. Washburn.)

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St., Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.—8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and West 149th St., (near Amst. Av.)
Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Spiritual Realities."
8 P. M.—"Lessons of the Great War."

MADISON AVE. REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4:30 P.M. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Causes of War."
8 P. M.—"Jesus Before Caiaphas."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Dr. Robert E. Speer will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English Sundays, 3 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

Other Services.

EIGHTH AVENUE MISSION, 290 8th Av. S. Wray, Superintendent. Meetings every night. WELCOME.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 7:45 P. M., by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

"Jesus' Prophecy of Armageddon." The Big Tent, 180th St. and Audubon Av. 8 P. M., Prof. Everson, lecturer; Dr. Wolfram, soloist.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Life Everlasting." 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avenues.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., / Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Ministers.
Public Worship, 10:30 A. M.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton will preach.
Everybody Welcome.

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, societies, &c.; beautifully decorated; piano, electric exhaust fan. Genealogical Hall, 228 West 58th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
Sun rises, 5:37 | Sun sets, 6:15 | Moon rises, 10:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:33	12:50	5:49	7:01
Governors Island	13:07	13:24	6:29	7:53
Hell Gate	1:57	2:44	6:09	9:33

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 11.

SS Celtic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
SS Ansonia, Glasgow, Sept. 1.
SS Chairbolla, Amsterdam, Aug. 24.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 26.
SS Flandre, Havre, Aug. 22.
SS Bassan, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Europa, Palermo, Aug. 27.
SS Frankrig, Chicotimi, Sept. 7.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 8.
SS Creole, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
SS Veneira, Lisbon, Aug. 27.
SS San Giorgio, Naples, Aug. 27.
SS Darleydale, Rosario, Aug. 8.
SS Queen Wilhelmina, Fowey, Aug. 16.
SS Montrose, Boston, Sept. 10.
SS Pimcaite, Sydney, Aug. 27.
SS Vestris, Barbados, Sept. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Guiana	Demerara	Sept. 1
Surugs	Barry	Aug. 24
Zulia	Maracaibo	Sept. 5
St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 5
France	Havre	Sept. 6
Angel B. Perez	Seville	Aug. 29
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Sept. 9
Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 31
Monterey	Havana	Sept. 9
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Caprivi	Shields	Aug. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Havre	Sept. 4
Patria	Marseilles	Sept. 4
Reta	Mach

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Upper West Side Apartment Houses Traded for Vacant Property—Sale of 598 Broadway Offsets Foreclosure Suit—Plans for a New $35,000 Private Dwelling on Upper East Side Filed.

Two upper west side apartment houses figured in trades yesterday involving about $800,000 worth of property. In each case vacant property was given in exchange for the apartments.

The largest deal involved Colonial Court, a seven-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 150th Street, sold by the Worthen Realty Company, of which Joseph Schwartz is President, to Twentieth Avenue Realty Company, composed of a group of Utica, N. Y., investors, headed by E. Helber.

Colonial Court occupies a plot fronting 100 feet on Bradhurst Avenue and 112.6 feet on 150th Street, and was bought by the selling company about a year ago, a block front on Barry Street, between Longwood Avenue and Worthen Street, in the eastern section of the Bronx, being given in part payment.

The Utica syndicate gave in part payment for the apartment seventy-two vacant lots in Long Island City. Colonial Court was held at about $250,000 and the Long Island property figured in the deal at about $150,000. D. S. Crakow and S. Albert negotiated the trade.

The second trade involved the Highcliff, a six-story elevator apartment house occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street.

It was sold by the Freeman Street Realty Company, Thomas Mulligan, President, to the Hickory Realty Company, controlled by Max Marx. In part payment the buyer gave a plot of twelve vacant lots on the northeast corner of Bailey Avenue and 229th Street, in the west Bronx.

Investor Buys 598 Broadway.

The twelve-story fireproof building at 598 Broadway, occupying a plot 28.6 by 199 feet, has been purchased for investment by E. M. Ruland.

As a result of this sale the suit begun several days ago by William Ziegler, Jr., against Thomas A. Howell and others to foreclose the mortgage of $250,000 on the property has been discontinued. The property was sold by Mr. Howell in July, 1912, to the Skidmore Estates Corporation, which has held it until the present time.

Dr. Caples Buys Dwelling.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mary E. Watson to Dr. Byron H. Caples the three-story brownstone dwelling located at No. 349 West 121st Street.

$21 a Square Foot for Fifth Avenue Store.

Cross & Brown and Worthington Whitehouse have leased the store at 561 Fifth Avenue to P. F. Madigan for a term of years at a rental of about $21 a square foot per year.

$160,000 Apartment House Lease.

O'Reilly & Dahn, in conjunction with H. Aronson, have leased for Berent C. Gerken to a client the Wallingford and Woodstock, two five-story apartment houses, at 535 to 541 West 163d Street, for a term of years aggregating $160,000.

Brooklyn.

The Buckley & Horton Co. has sold 4 Brevoort Place, a four-story private dwelling, for Augusta Young to a client for occupancy. The structure occupies a lot 20 by 100 feet, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues.

Long Island.

August Millang has sold the property on Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, purchased last May from James A. Gray for $10,000 to Anthony Vrabeck of Manhattan.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold, at Hempstead, to F. B. Slater a plot 40 by 97 on Milburn Avenue; to Peter Sepper the plot, 88 by 100, at Kennedy Avenue and Miller Street; to Patrick Kelly a plot, 40 by 120, on Rane Avenue; and to Charles Shanahan a plot, 40 by 120, on Acacia Avenue.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Plandome Heights a plot 60 by 125 on Bay Driveway to Mary E. Wooley, who will start the erection of a house at once.

Thomas Powell has sold to a client of Jacob Schwartz his residence at 164 Westminster Road, Flatbush, on a plot 53 by 100.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Morris Asinof a cottage situated on the northeast corner of Alexander and Ocean Avenues, Arverne, L. I., on a plot of six lots, to S. Weiner for investment.

Louise M. Andrews has sold to A. Tagliana the three-story dwelling at 247 South Street, Jamaica. In part payment the buyer gave a forty-five-acre fruit farm at West Camp, Ulster County, N. Y. L. Covert and H. N. Bowers were the brokers.

Long Island City.

Cross & Brown Company has sold for Ida Brodsky a lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Hamilton Street, 72 feet south of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

Staten Island.

Francis S. Bancroft of the firm of Pease & Elliman has purchased for occupancy the three-story dwelling, with an acre of land, at Ellicott Place, New Brighton, S. I., from R. J. H. Powell.

New Jersey.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has leased for a term of years the entire building at 169 Malvern Street, Newark, N. J., to the Kil-Tone Company.

New $35,000 Residence.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings by Edward Mecarsulmer for the construction of a four-story private dwelling on the north side of Eightieth Street, 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

It will have a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 88.6 feet with a façade of brick and limestone in the Italian Renaissance style. Amelia Friedman is the owner. The cost has been placed at $36,000.

Queens Borough Building Record.

After a two weeks' slump building operations in Queens Borough have again shown a revival and during the past week the activity has been equal to that of a year ago. The report of operations for the month of August prepared by Superintendent John W. Moore of the Queens Building Bureau, shows that the actual slump was much less than anticipated. According to records of the bureau there were obtained during August 314 permits for new buildings of an estimated cost of $966,716, and 261 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $117,042, making the operations less plumbing amount to $1,020,758. This is a falling off for the month of only $189,000 over last year. At the same time the total operations for this year up to date are $4,000,000 ahead of those last year.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Thomas Snell, an executor, to Henry W. Slocum the four-story and basement house, 20 feet wide, at the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, 332 Lexington Avenue; also leased for W. C. Fargo the four-story and basement house, 122 East Thirty-seventh Street, 24.6 by 78.11, to Mrs. Ellen Shewan.

Duff & Brown Company has leased for the Germania Life Insurance Company to William Weiss, 423 West 144th Street, a four-story dwelling.

Real Estate Notes.

The Avonel Company is the purchaser of the flat, 122 West Ninety-first Street, sold recently by J. X. Maxwell for Dr. Walter F. Macklin.

Bryan L. Kennelly will hold an auction sale of building sites in New Rochelle this afternoon, by order of the trustees of the Wildcliff estate, and involves twelve plots, located at the southwest and southeast corners of Hudson Park Road and Woodcliff Drive.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

1854 St, 207 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; F. G. Wild, trustee, against Bertha Doctor et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; W. W. Irwin, referee; due, $9,643.90; taxes, &c., $172.20; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Eldridge St, 10, s s, 109.7 ft n of Division St, 24.1x65.6, five-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Gottlieb Kramer had on July 23, 1914, or since; A. J. Harrick, attorney; to Louis Abrams, for $50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Jerome Av, e s, block front between 164th and 165th Sts, 466.8x e 180.1 to w side Cromwell Av, x 167.4x w 159.2x s 202.11 to 164th, x125.10; also Jerome Av, s e corner of 164th St, 201.8x25x188 to w s of creek, x 174.7 to 164th St, x 153.6, vacant; R. H. MacDonald et al. against E. F. Robinson et al.; Allen & S. attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $64,085; taxes, &c., $5,432.35; withdrawn.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

2D AV, s w corner of 1st St, store; the May Realty Co. to Abraham Hymen, 68 East 118th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Hyman & Coffins, 17 24 Av.....$600

7TH AV, 214, store; Jacob Appell to John Meyer, 423 3d Av, 8 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Loeb & Popper, 19 Cedar St..$1,700

51D ST, 450 West, west store; John Schnier to Julius Franke, 450 West 53d St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$540

Bronx.

ALBANY ROAD, 3,160, store, &c.; Maria Guadagno to William Sudlerink, 2,280 Bathgate Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St, Ann's Av.....$660 to $720

184TH ST, 539 East, all; Sophie Knepper to Leon Goldberg, 97 East 4th St, and another, 3 years from July 15, 1914; attorney, A. S. Weitfisch, 290 Broadway.....$1,950

149TH ST, 810 East, all; Fisher Lewine and others executors, &c., to Isaac Milstein, 810 East 149th St, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, P. Cohen, 529 Court Av.....$1,020 to $1,200

221ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x114, all; Isidor Weil and another to Herman F. Bolts, 665 East 225th St, and another, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$900

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12253)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW

Rutland Road

Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, B. B. "L." and six car lines. Location ideal.

Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.

Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.

Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

HOUSE FOR BANK BOOK

WE TAKE THE RISK.

If you own your home you cannot lose.

1-FAMILY BRICK, $4,700-$4,800.
2-FAMILY BRICK, $6,200-$6,500.

Easy Terms. Write or call. FLEER BROS., 354 Rhett's Lane, (Enfield St.), Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS.

Farm in Fertile South Jersey.

150 acres, 50 in large timber, 100 in high state of cultivation; F. R. R. western boundary; large lake eastern boundary; good buildings; excellent property for intensive farming; price $15,000. Albert R. McAllister, (Owner.) Bridgeton, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2852.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

Biltmore Court

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, at Burnside Av. HIGH CLASS 6, 5, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.

All Up-to-date Appointments

TO LEASE TO SELECT FAMILIES ONLY.

E. OSBORNE SMITH

BURNSIDE AND JEROME AVS. OPEN SUNDAYS.

New Elevator Apartments,

3 ROOMS, $23 TO $29.
4 ROOMS, $31 TO $38.

Extra large; quiet residential section.

Cor. 179th & Morris Ave.

224 & 228 E. Tremont Ave.,

ADJOINING GRAND CONCOURSE. Mount Hope's Residential Section.

6 ROOMS, $40 TO $45.

TWO FAMILIES ON FLOOR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

Will Sell at Auction

TODAY

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

TRUSTEES' SALE

Wildcliff Estate,

12 Choice Building Plots

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Southwest Corner Hudson Park Rd. & Wildcliff Dr.
Southeast Corner Hudson Park Rd. & Wildcliff Dr.

DAVENPORT NECK,
ADJOINING HUDSON PARK.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

70% on Mtge. for one year at 5%.

Clarence A. Spear, Esq., Attorney, 79 Wall St., New York City.

Maps, etc., from Attorney or Auctioneer's Offices, 156 B'way, N. Y.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

A Great Opportunity!!!

FAR ROCKAWAY AUCTION SALE

Saturday, September 19th.
Write for particulars.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO.,
85 Liberty St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

It Would Seem

that there must be a limited number of persons who long for a real home—a tastefully arranged home having every convenience, but still moderately priced. Visit

140 West 71st St

One 10-room and Duplex Apartment, 3 Baths.

119 West 71st St.

One 6 room Apart., 2 Baths.
One 5 room Apart., 1 Bath.
One 4 room Apart., 1 Bath.

Apply to renting agents, on premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, manager, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served if desired.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

"RENTAL, $75 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

THREE & FOUR ROOMS

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

3 Rooms and Bath $900 to $1200
4 Rooms and Bath $1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW TWELVE-STORY

Non-housekeeping Apartment.

Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.

All Light, Outside Rooms

Maid service and electric light without charge.

A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.

One Doctor's Apartment.

APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

7-8 Rooms and Bath, $47.50-$55. Hall service, heat, hot water.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)

7 Rooms; 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700. Corner house; all outside, large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

The Brockholst

101 WEST 85TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100. MAID SERVICE—RESTAURANT. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF

125-127 WEST 55TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,200. Standard service and all night elevators.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE DALHOUSIE

40-48 WEST 89TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS. Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure. APARTMENTS 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,000 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

55 WEST 95TH STREET.

3, 4, 5, 6 Room Apartments.

Rents $55-$100.

Fireproof elevator house; private street; near Central Park, "L" & Subway stations.

158 WEST 58TH ST.

Attractive apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$2,600; also smaller apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Waring, 334 5th Ave.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

NEAR BROADWAY

160th St., 204 West.—Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$20 to $30

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed,
High Class Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

158 West 95th St.

6 Room Apartments,
2 baths, extra basin

5 Room Apartments,
Extra servants' lavatory

Attractive Rentals.

Julius Tishman & Sons,
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 7518.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN

"It is easy to see why you rent your"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $40-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,
312 Manhattan Ave.,

Facing Morningside Park.
7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,
66 Fort Washington Ave.,

Cor. 162d St.
5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience. $50 to $85.

RALPH COURT,
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Elevator Apartments, 5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$55.

FREIDUS & CO.,
3,624 Broadway.
Telephone Audubon 3471.

The **HAMPTONS**

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Avs.

Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars. Only a few apartments remain unleased.

7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

Renting agents on premises. Mrs. J. McAlpin, mgr.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
Builders, 30 East 42d St.

"The Talk of New York."

The Imperator

JUST COMPLETED,
725 Riverside Drive,
Southerly Corner of 150th St.
11 Story Up-to-the-Minute Fireproof and Soundproof Apartment House,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Only 5 Apartments Left.
MODERATE RENTALS.

Every Room an Outside Room. Abundance of closet room. Spacious Foyer, including features that add greatly to comfort. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner.

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219 Audubon Av., cor. 176th St.

Four and six large light rooms; every modern convenience and comfort, including hall service day and night; telephone; elegantly decorated; $32 to $48. Superintendent on premises, or

James E. Barry & Co.,
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CARVEL COURT

Corner 114th St. AND St. Nicholas Avenue

High Class Elevator Apartments.

6 ROOMS AT RENTALS $50 to $55

HAMLET COURT—WILTON

600 W. 165th. 601 W. 164th.
BLOCK FRONT ON BROADWAY.
Convenient to 168th St. Subway.
Cheapest rents on Heights.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms. $32 to $95.

Rio Grande 13 to 21 Fort Washington Av. Rio Vista

KITCHENETTE ELEVATOR APTS.
One block from 157th St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4 LARGE ROOMS, $20 TO $30.
Very desirable for Small Families, Bachelors.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agt., on Premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $30 to $60.

Large rooms, unusual closet space.

Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.

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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
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N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments

7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

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CORNER 144TH STREET,
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

Extraordinary Values.

4 to 6 rooms, refined elevator house; owner's personal attention; best value offered; exceptionally well built; excellent service; restricted avenue. See owner, WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th Sts. and Fort Washington Av.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 rms., $32 up
5 rms., $43 up
6 rms., $48 up

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KNAP & WASSON CO., 4340 B'way

ST. ORIMAND
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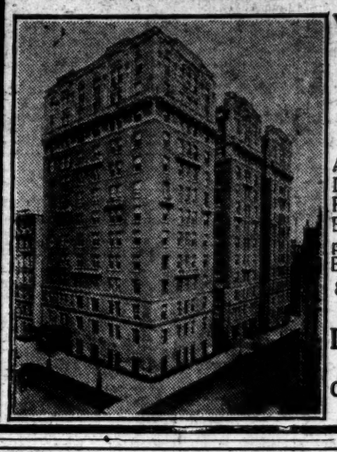
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Six Rooms and Bath, $34-$35.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Cleburne



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BROADWAY, 105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
NEW APARTMENTS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Most Modern Appointments. Attractive Features, including INCLOSED DRIVEWAY, ROOF GARDEN, Private Elevators, Filtered Water Supply, Vacuum System, Etc. Extra Closets.

8-9-10 ROOMS, 3-4 BATHS, MODERATE RENTALS.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt
Columbus Av., at 72d St. Tel. 3750 Columbus
OR ON PREMISES.

226-236 WEST 70th Street

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.

Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE STREET

RENTS MODERATE

Now Ready for Occupancy

JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

The Castleton & St. Marks Apartments

St. George, S. I., New York City

DON'T HANG ON STRAPS IN SUBWAYS

20 minutes' delightful sail over New York Bay, in City owned ferryboats. Day and night service, 5c. fare; includes transfers on surface cars to and from upper Manhattan. 7 minutes' walk from Park to Ferry.

In Our Beautiful Private Park

On a 300-foot eminence of our Bay, commanding a grand view of the ocean and Orange Mountains, with roof gardens, summer houses, tennis, croquet and children's grounds; making it a charming home of refinement and exclusiveness with every feature and freedom of a beautiful suburb.

FIREPROOF AND ELEVATORS.

Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms to Lease.

St. George Is the Ideal Home for Suburbanites.

CASTLETON HOTEL AND REALTY CO.
PHONE TOMPKINSVILLE 1122 FOR BOOKLET

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Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides. Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT

1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.....$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum

Representative on premises or

SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St. Telephone Riverside 4546

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

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ASPINWALL

IF you're interested in seeing a wonderfully attractive new apartment, pay a visit to THE ASPINWALL, 200-202-207-211 AUDUBON AVENUE, BLOCK FRONT 185TH TO 186TH STREET.

Apartments consist of 3, 4, and 5 rooms with bath. These apartments are princely in equipment and a real home. Subway station at 181st Street.

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BUILDERS, 30 EAST 42D ST.

The **HUDSON FULTON**

S. E. Cor. 136th St. & Broadway.

Only One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental $1,000.

By Subway station; large, light apartments; excellent service. Renting agent on premises. Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr.

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603 West 111th St.

Between B'way & Riverside Drive

Handsome Apartments

7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,400

Under Direct Supervision of the Owner.

Exceptional Opportunity.

9 rooms, corner, all outside; refined elevator house; worth $2,500 downtown; $1,220 first year; most wonderful value; also 8 rooms, $1,000. WESTWOOD COURT, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av. Owner on premises.

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353 WEST 117TH ST.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The SHORE VIEW

448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.

7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.

Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.

Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

The MONTANA

35 Mt. Morris Park West

6-7-10 ROOMS
$340 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

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'Phone, 3750—Columbus.

THE LUXOR — S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street. — THE LUXOR

Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.

Rents Moderate.

Apply to Resident Manager only.

THE LUXOR — THE LUXOR

536 W. 111th St.

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Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.

3 Rooms, bath (and kitchenette), $540 to $690.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

551 WEST 149TH ST.

Near Broadway.

Very Attractive 5-Room Apartments. Hall service. Private Telephone. High Class in Every Respect.

Rent $34 to $40.

CATHEDRAL COURT

47 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
Southwest corner 113th St. Apartments of 5 and 6 Rooms

Near Subway, elevated and surface line.

Rents $600 to $960

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Ready for Occupancy.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Northold

AND

Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.

Four rooms and bath.....$600 to $720
Five rooms and bath.....$800 to $900
Six rooms and two baths.....$900 to $1,175
Seven rooms and two baths..$1,250 to $1,350

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

Only **SEVEN APARTMENTS** Remain Unleased

NEW YORK'S Finest Apartment House. The best location for your home in this city. Service, conveniences and equipment par excellence that appeals to those appreciating comfort, refinement and privacy.

9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals.

Also a very attractively FURNISHED Apartment of 9 rooms and 3 baths.

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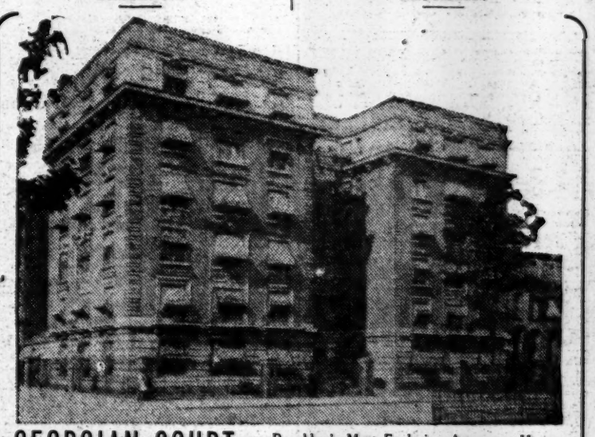
BROOKLYN. | **BROOKLYN.**



GEORGIAN COURT, Brooklyn's Most Exclusive Apartment House. Elevator Day and Night.

277 GATES AVENUE, Corner Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Several choice apartments of 6, 8 and 9 rooms can be leased at once; rents, $65 to $85. Apply Superintendent.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths. **The Montana**
11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.

3 and 4 Rooms. **The Colonial**
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.

TO SUBLET, Duplex Apartment,

Consisting of

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

To sublet: Apartment unfurnished
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
all outside.
515 PARK AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 60th Street.
$3400.
WILLIAM K. MAXWELL,
128 Broadway. 'Phone 136 Cortlandt, or Superintendent, premises.

STRICTLY **NEW ENGLAND** FIREPROOF

42, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
2-3 Rooms and Bath.....$300-$540
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

Alcedo

S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 62d Street.
All improvements.
7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

A—CORONADO—A

Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,200. Service unexcelled. 76 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

Cathedral Arms

The Riverside Apartment of Flatbush
536-548 OCEAN AV., Near Church Av.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms

RENTS $45 TO $75

Block from Brighton "L" Line. Church Av. and Flatbush Av. Cars.

20 Minutes from Park Row

This beautiful Gothic structure, with an imposing entrance opening into an inner court of white enamel brick, is an innovation among apartment houses in Brooklyn. Architecturally perfect, it does not lack in other details possessing every modern convenience and comfort that are found in any high-class New York apartment.

Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg. Co., Owners.
Supt. Always on Premises. Tel. 7179 Flatbush.

"HOLLYWOOD" 1053 Bergen St., bet. Bedford and Nostrand Avs.—4 and 5-room suites; hall and telephone service; rents $30-$40.

"GOLFON" 708 Sterling place, bet. Franklin and Bedford Avs.—4-5-6 room suites in 10-family building; low rent for this style of house; rents $26-$40.

20 Minutes from Manhattan

to Park Pl. Sta. via Brighton Beach "L." Superintendent on premises.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.,
585 Nostrand Av.,
414 Myrtle Av.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments

315 to 327 Eastern Parkway,

Cor. Franklin Av.

2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

20 Minutes to Manhattan

Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl. St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS, $28 TO $50.

LOOK! FOR RENT. On Park Slope.

Between Carroll St. and Garfield Place.
2 Rooms and Kitchenette and Bath. Steam Heat, Hot Water and Electric Light. Rents $21.00 to $23.00.
For particulars apply
E. T. NEUMAN, 155 7th Av.,
Tel. 365 Pros.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. New Building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt., 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Income properties, never in market before, now offered at attractive price; two five-family apartments, between Drive and Central Park; fully rented. W 63 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Why pay large rents for small apartments in Manhattan when you can rent lower part of two-story browastone house in good location in Brooklyn, twenty minutes to Park Row, at $30 per month. For details address Owner, Box D 259 Times Downtown.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Richmond Hill.—One-family cottage; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; ground 55x100; restricted section; one block from trolley; price $10,500, mortgage $5,000; may take Brooklyn income property or country place in exchange. Phillip Brandmeier, owner, 328 Grant Av., Richmond Hill.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order on permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling, 316 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Prominent corner, Primrose and Westchester Aves., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Chester Hill; hundred fifty feet front, beautifully shaded, inclosed park, ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; owner leaving city; will rent very reasonable to responsible party; hundred dollars per month. Owner, Hotel Hargrave, 72d St., New York.

Ideal all-year country home; exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central, sixty minutes; five acres; improvements; garage; station ten minutes' elevation, 540; commanding view; $32,000; attractive terms to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, at Woodmere, L. I.—Nine-room cottage, garage; $600 per year.

Furnished cottages from October 1st to May 1st, 1915.

Will build cottages to suit tenants on lease. William Juch Agency, Phone Woodmere 4028.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

A unique opportunity; compelled to leave the East. A 12-room house, with modern equipment; large lawn, choice garden; near station; airy poultry house; 87 pure, young white Wyandottes and R. I. reds. Cheap rent. Inquire H. E. Adams, East Orange, N. J., 151 North 22d St.

JERSEY CITY.

Elegant 2-family brick flat, 22x60, lot 25x130, seven rooms and bath each floor; hot-water heat; handy to tube; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage. Davies, 99 Highland Av., near Boulevard.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes among the trees, on large plots, near station, sold on monthly payments. Also a few large building plots at $500 each; very easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Westfield, N. J.—New six and seven room cottages on large plots, sold on very easy terms. Send for photograph and particulars. Also a few large building plots on monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, sun parlor, electric, hydro-therapy baths, large porches Drr Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bogota, 35 minutes out; homestead, 9 rooms, modern improvements; $4,000, your terms. Herrick, Room 459, 5th Av. building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

$100,000 estate in Stamford at about two-thirds of its value on account of owner's illness; principals only. Address S. T., box 117 Times Downtown.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

$12,000.

ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME.

MARYLAND, NEAR BALTIMORE.

A sacrifice, owing to changes, marriages, &c., in family of owner. Address Francis, Box E 72 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

Handsome furnished house, with garage; 3 minutes from Grove St. station. Tel. 2187 Party J, Orange. Inspection all day Sunday or by appointment. 4 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Office suite three rooms, newly furnished, all conveniences; sublease for eight months at reduced price; will rent part. Suite 1,175, Fifth Avenue Building, 23d St.

15th St., 60 West.—Very light sixth loft, 3,000 square feet; electric connection; elevator service; steam heat. Apply janitor.

884 St., 121 West.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner.

Brooklyn.

44 Bergen St., Brooklyn; office and floor; convenient to Subway; $10.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office wanted in Brooklyn or Hoboken, near the waterfront; not over $5 per month. Address Z 234 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Northern District of New York.—In the matter of PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,460.

Pursuant to an order duly entered in the above-entitled proceeding, on the 8th day of September, 1914, notice is hereby given that the sale of the right, title, and interest of James P. Hill, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, in, of, and to the property and assets of said bankrupt, as specified in an order duly entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the 29th day of June, 1914, has been adjourned from Thursday, September 10th, 1914, beginning at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of said bankrupt at 232 James St., Syracuse, N. Y., to Wednesday, September 16th, 1914, at the same hour and place, and that such approval and confirmation as shall be necessary for the validity of such sale shall be granted or withheld after a hearing to be held at two o'clock P. M. on September 19th, 1914, at Norwich, N. Y.

JAMES P. HILL,
Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE DALE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell, by order of the Court, on Sept. 18th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 West 125th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of fine ornamental lighting fixtures of metal and wood of every nature, including electroliers, portable electric lamps, brass fittings, tubing, rods and chains, punch press, office furniture and office fixtures, &c., together with the good will of the business of the said bankrupt, and the unexpired term of the lease to said premises 107 West 125th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
JOSEPH HAPPERSBERGER, Attorney for Receiver,
170 Nassau Street, New York City.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on September 16th and 17th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LESTER H. LEWIS, Bankrupt.—No. 18,697.

Notice is hereby given that Lester H. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 19th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 10th, 1914.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.

Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

552 Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; facing Riverside Drive; bright and sunny; unusually attractive as to arrangement and furnishings; one block to Manhattan Subway station; references essential. Apt. 1G.

Beautiful and richly furnished seven rooms, two baths, complete housekeeping; seen by appointment. 86th St. and Broadway. Phone 6257 Madison Square.

A completely furnished apartment to sublet; 7 rooms, bath; maid's toilet; elevator; reasonable; corner, 126th St. and Amsterdam Av., opposite City College, Yucatan, Apt. 12.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all night elevator.

82D, 329 WEST.—Attractive apartment, furnished, from Oct. 1 to May 1.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Elegant large room; also front parlor studio; moderate. 118 West 43d.

East Side.

Bargain, Gramercy Park.—Newly decorated two-room kitchenette apartment, elevator building, for business women. Particulars Lelands, 40 West 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Modern furnished apartment wanted, for nine or ten months, four masters' bedrooms, east side, between 59th and 86th St., or west side, below 59th St. W 48 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment three or four rooms and bath, select neighborhood, up or downtown; terms moderate. W 64 Times.

Wanted—5, 6 rooms, handsomely furnished apartment; west side. Oct. 1; $100 month. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Manitou Elevator Apartments, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)—Magnificent 4, 6, and 8 rooms; modern; $30 up; inducements. Telephone Audubon 2030.

94th St., 306-306 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; and one first floor, eight fine rooms, two baths, extra large.

330 WEST END AV.,
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-8-7 Rooms. Rent, $660-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

353 WEST 51ST ST.

Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable; on premises, or
Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S OPPORTUNITY. 6 to 8 rooms, 2 baths. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Low Rent.

THE BELNORD.—The largest apartment house in the world; open-air garden; 7-11 rooms; 2-3 baths. Broadway, 86th to 87th St.

96th, 67 West.—Seven unusual rooms, single, private house; apartment improvements; $60.

Doctor's office, three rooms, corner 116th and Amsterdam; apartments of 3-7 rooms.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

176th, 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, $40; also one furnished, $60.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,

southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

79TH ST., 12 E.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

Apartment to share with two ladies; all conveniences. Hutter, 947 Park Av.

115 East 58th St., at Park Av.
7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050 to $2,600.

Corner six and bath; all outside; all improvements; moderate. 130 East 31st St.

Washington Sq. So., 62.—Studio apts., 3 and 4 rooms and bath; rents, $720 and $1,000.

Brooklyn.

MODERN 6-ROOM APARTMENT, $42.
18 minutes from Park Row; booklet.
Golden Realty, St. James Pl., near Fulton.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, in private family; board optional; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, baths, steam heat; excellent table.

54TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

58TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

LEXINGTON AV., 969, (70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; table guests.

MADISON AV., 160.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 54th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Unusual opportunity; secure handsome rooms; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths, electricity; references.

56TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent board; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly furnished family suite, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent meals; all conveniences.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L" Subway; phone.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms and connected private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 264 WEST. (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—Rooms with board; table guests.

73D ST., 118 WEST. (The Wilga.)—Very fine suite, suitable two or three gentlemen; also large and small rooms; private baths; Subway express, "L," surface cars; excellent table; references required.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private bath; first-class table; home comforts; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

75th 134 West.—Desirable second floor rooms to rent for Winter; reference.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; Subway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose color; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (THE HOUSE RICHARDS.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 5510.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Three double rooms, suite or separate; table guests; telephone.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; second floor front; also medium room.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; excellent French cooking; table board; parlor; telephone.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; parlor dining; references

88TH, 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable sunny front rooms; baths; smaller rooms; meals; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; all appointments first-class.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity, excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; all home comforts.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; permanent guests; good home cooking; references.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; permanent guests; good home cooking; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Homelike surroundings; near "L"; references; good table; table guests.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; $10; board optional; other rooms.

96D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; private baths; telephone; electricity.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (The Cheapstow.)—Rooms, private bath; southern exposure; excellent table, cuisine.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable double and single rooms; lavatory; gentlemen home cooking; private. Jansen.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

125TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; exceptional meals; business man. Peters.

123D, 114-116 WEST.

Large and small rooms; superior table and service; references exchanged.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon," Washington Heights; long established; best recommended private family hotel; only a few vacancies left; large room, bath adjoining; $11 one, $16 two, including good home board; a smaller room for $8; every comfort. Tel. 2157 Audubon.

AN UNUSUAL private residence in beautiful location, overlooking Hudson, but only half block from Broadway; informal, refined; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; unlimited hot water; electricity; good meals; open fireplaces; a home promising comfortable, pleasant Winter. Mrs. Collette, 822 West 107th St.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 W. 126th, cor. 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 255 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

NICE ROOM, with board, in private family desired by educated gentleman; good manners; kindly give particulars and price. W 54 Times.

Young business man wants room and board in private family, situated between 70th and 110th Sts., west; price, $6. T 73 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

BOARDERS WANTED at 138 West 4th St., Corner 10th Av., Mount Vernon.—Large single or connecting, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; large, handsome grounds; very comfortable home; everything first-class; terms moderate.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161.

Staten Island.

St. George Heights.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New Jersey.

LENOX MANOR.

A visit will repay persons desiring the appointments of an excellent hotel with the quiet of a private residence; adults only. Telephone Orange 3075. Address 75 Lenox Av., East Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 13 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Unusually attractive front parlor; large, small rooms; front basement; moderate rates.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; dressing room; $6 to $8.

32D ST., (just east of B'way.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

40TH, 129 EAST.—Bright, cool rooms; porcelain bathtubs; gentleman only; $4.50 up week. Stevens.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

82D, 163 EAST.—Large room; private house; all improvements; gentlemen only; references.

86TH, 144 EAST.—Newly decorated rooms; private house; New England family; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Well furnished sunny room, bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 191 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room, connecting bath; good heat; service; car connections.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

101TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept rooms; refined house; all conveniences.

22D, 477 WEST.—Newly renovated; refinement, privacy; very reasonable; references; Southerners accommodated.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large room; private house; near new Post Office; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, single, en suite; private house; telephone.

47TH, 114 WEST.—Housekeeping apartments, single, double rooms; hotel equipment. 4541 Bryant.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; every convenience.

53TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; freshly renovated; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; private house.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 361 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water, heat; select house.

56TH ST., 345 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolutely clean; all improvements; near Subway, "L."

56TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath, steam heat, electric light; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Large and small rooms, elegantly furnished; quiet house; bath on every floor; telephone.

57TH ST., 213 EAST.—Comfortable parlor and bedroom; use of bath; $7; references. Boland.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; also other room; moderate.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms for gentlemen; running water.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome suite with bath; large and small rooms. Telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York.) Columbus Circle.—Single rooms, $8; suites, $10.50 weekly; improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L," one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, double; kitchenettes; private baths; phone.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water; Subway, "L," phone. Snyder.

68TH ST, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without bath; single hall room.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; hot water, six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; single or ensuite, with private bath; for gentlemen only; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; no other roomers.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, every convenience.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath; private family; in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 8475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also two large parlors; good home; refined people; minute from Subway; telephone.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large double rooms; beautifully furnished; running water; Subway express.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; private bath; electric lights.

72D ST., 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room for two; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Beautiful suite, handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; electricity; owner's residence.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; newly decorated; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone, Subway, "L."

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; breakfast optional; select.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive floor; private house for party bachelors; best service.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable, large, medium private house; telephone; reference; gentlemen.

73D, 101 WEST.—Sunny room, single, double; water; electrics; bath; showers; telephone.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; private baths; references required.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, exclusive neighborhood; suitable dancing studio or bachelor apartment. 5358 Col.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large, communicating front rooms; newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished home, large rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; also single room.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and double, adjoining bath; private home.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private home; large, furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, suite; private bath.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortable; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; single room; electricity, telephone; moderate.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; back parlor; doctor or studio; reference.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, private family; hot water heat; electric lights; two on parlor floor; moderate; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Newly decorated; telephone, electric light; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; parlor for physician; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely furnished front parlor; running water; also large front room; reasonable rate.

78TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; conveniences; phone; private house; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH, 185 WEST.—Double front room; all conveniences; HOMELIKE; gentlemen only.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Two minutes to Subway; newly decorated large and small rooms; twin beds; hot water; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; everything new.

78TH ST., 126 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$10.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; bath adjoining; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated. Schuyler 10087.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, housekeeping privileges, also small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; Subway; references; owner's residence.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 169 WEST.—Tastefully furnished suite; one, two gentlemen; single room; Subway, "L."

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; moderate; references.

82D, 132 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; also single; all conveniences; reasonable.

52D, 142 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Hoskins.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable. Telephone 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

82D, 69 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH, 54 WEST.—In attractive private house; beautiful single rooms; heated; reasonable.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished, medium rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable rates.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large room; smaller room; references.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reference; reasonable.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, one, two, or three persons; private dwelling; telephone; Subway station; gentlemen; references.

88TH ST., 180 WEST.—Handsome suite consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath; exceptional opportunity for a few well-situated gentlemen to secure artistic, comfortable home; absolutely private; references. Bell 2.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Comfortable room; private. Call, between 6 and 8 P. M. Degilse.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; private bath; select house.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Two, three sunny rooms; beautiful view; elevator; private family.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

98D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished and renovated house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private bath; low rates.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; newly furnished apartment; front suite; convenient. Higham.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; front basement; board optional; references.

95TH, 151 W.—Suitable physician's office; also cozy, large rooms; private bath; board optional.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, facing Broadway; running water; private family; board optional; reasonable. Apt. 7-C.

96TH ST., 52 WEST.—Excellent location; parlor floor, suitable physician; suites, single rooms; electricity, steam, telephone; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, adjoining bath, running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Hust, 5A.

97TH, 290 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful light rooms; all new white furniture; suitable one or two; running water; high-class apartment; meals optional. Barger, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner; also single room; southern exposure; electricity, telephone, elevator; Subway; board optional. Rogers.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms, 3 baths, telephone; Subway and "L."

97TH, 136 WEST.—One, two, three-room suites, with private baths; new, sumptuous furnishings; $8-$15; telephone; exclusiveness.

97TH, 117 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; phone, baths; near "L," Subway.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsome double room, with bath, twin beds; electricity; smaller rooms; newly furnished throughout; superior table, optional; private American family; gentlemen; references.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; attractive single rooms; adjoining bath.

103D, 128 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms with dressing room, bath; private house; block Subway, "L"; $8.50, $7.50.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice, light room, bath, $8.50. Apartment 1.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished rooms, including suite.

103D, (2,688 Broadway.)—Two nicely furnished rooms; telephone; $2.50, $3.50. Muldoon.

105TH, 142 WEST.—Two front rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; Subway, "L"; private, Joralemon.

107TH, TWO ATTRACTIVE FRONT ROOMS; private bath; small family; every convenience. 2,787 Broadway. Telephone 1702 Riverside. Mulsen.

109TH, 237 WEST.—Room to reference business gentleman; phone, Subway. Apt. 1.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Outside rooms; modern bath; shower; electricity; telephone; elevator. Lyman.

115TH ST., 401 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; near Columbia, Subway; $5, $7. Apt. 51.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished and decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—South rooms; elevator, telephone; near Columbia; ladies desired. Bosworth.

119TH, 422 WEST.—One or two desirable front rooms; elevator; dining room. Adams.

119TH ST., 210 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and kitchen, telephone; private bath. Babbitt.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; attractively furnished; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson and Morningside Park; single, en suite. Apartment D-5.

122D, 521 WEST.—For rent, furnished, two rooms and private bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; references required. Apply Apartment 4B.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Wide outlook; conveniences, cleanliness, refinement. Apt. 62.

122D ST., 523 West.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

123D ST., 143 WEST, (Near 7th Av.)—

PUSH CLAYTON BILL FOR EARLY PASSAGE

Revised Measure Is Likely to Carry Boycott and Picketing Indorsement.

HARMONY AMONG CONFEREES

Expect to Make Their Report Next Week—Rounding Out the Administration's Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The House and Senate conferees on the Clayton anti-trust bill expect to have little difficulty in reaching an early and complete agreement with reference to the amendments attached to that measure after it was sent to the Senate from the lower branch of Congress. Following a meeting of the conferees today, it was announced that their report probably would be ready by the middle of next week, in time to be called up in both houses immediately after the war revenue measure and the Alexander bill to establish a Government owned merchant marine.

The Clayton bill is the second and last on the Administration's programme of anti-trust legislation. It was decided several weeks ago not to push the railroad securities bill, which was a part of the original programme as originally adopted, for passage at this session.

The conferees on the Clayton bill, it was said tonight, had concluded the preliminary reading of the measure. From now on its various provisions, including the much-discussed section which is designed to legalize boycotts, will be taken up separately.

As the bill was passed by the House it contained provisions legalizing both boycotts and picketing. These were stricken from the measure as it went before the Senate from the Judiciary Committee. On the floor of the Senate an amendment was offered by Senator Cummins and accepted by the Senate which practically rewrote the House provision relating to boycotts.

"After providing that restraining orders or injunctions shall not be issued as between employer and employe growing out of disputes concerning conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, the bill, as it now stands, with the Cummins amendment included, provides further that no restraining orders or injunctions shall prohibit "any individual or individuals, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from withholding their patronage from any party to such a dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means to do so; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

It was said tonight that while the provision may be changed in its wording, it is not likely that the purport or terms will be amended in any particular.

RUSH FOR SHIP INSURANCE.

Federal Bureau Already Has Applications for $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—No branch of the Government service is busier these days than the newly established Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The transfer of vessels to American registry has suddenly brought a large volume of underwriting business to the Government's insurance office.

Up to tonight applications had been received for policies on hulls alone amounting to more than $5,000,000. The volume of applications for insurance on cargoes is very much larger, probably exceeding $10,000,000 this week.

Director Delanoy has been at work on the various forms for policies and the successive agreements decided upon by the bureau have been laid before Secretary McAdoo for approval. The completed forms will not be in the Secretary's hands before the middle of next week, and it is not likely that there will be any policies issued earlier than week after next.

Reports from all parts of the country express strong approval of the course taken by the Administration in adopting the plan of Government underwriting of war risks. The fact that England and France are writing war insurance on their merchant vessels places American vessels at a disadvantage until this Government actually assumes risks, according to the Treasury Department.

The system of inspection that will be adopted has practically been decided upon. All vessels under American registry are known to the Commerce and Treasury Departments where the registry records are kept. Inspections in port will be made through Treasury officials, and thus there will be no necessity for having a large number of new appointees for the work.

TO HELP SOUTHERN TRADE.

Railroad and Express Agents to be Sent to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The New York Central Lines and the American Express Company have taken steps to help along the movement for the development of closer trade relations between the United States and South American countries. The plan of these two great concerns is intended to provide better transportation between this country and the countries to the south, as well as to develop markets for American goods and additional financial facilities.

According to information that has come to some of the South American diplomats, the New York Central and the American Express Company, acting jointly, have arranged to send to South America on the steamship Vestris, scheduled to sail from New York on Oct. 1, James Thane and A. B. Howard, as special representatives. Mr. Thane will represent both companies, while Mr. Howard will act as the representative of the financial department of the American Express Company.

The two agents will visit the chief ports or commercial centres of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru, stopping on the return journey at Panama and Colon. They are instructed to obtain accurate and specific information as to the best and quickest means of transportation, what markets there are for American goods, and the kind of goods desired.

As an evidence of the great interest now displayed in South American possibilities, hundreds of inquiries are already being received at the newly established South American Department of the American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, and South American diplomats assert that the action of the two companies will provide most of the practical means for increasing trade.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown its willingness to aid the National City Bank in the establishment of branches in South America without requiring the unwinding of much-red tape, and the Department of Commerce indicates that it is desirous to aid all such movements as the one proposed by the railroad and express companies.

MINERS UPHOLD GRIEVANCE.

Colorado Strike Justified, They Assert, in Brief Filed with Legislators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The brief for the Michigan copper miners in the Congressional investigation of the Calumet strike filed with the House Mines Committee several months ago, and made public for the first time today, declares there was good cause of grievance at the time of the strike, as demonstrated by the operators' seeking to remedy the conditions since.

The miners' brief charges that the attitude of the companies has been at all times "one of defiant arrogance and insulting to the great cause of labor, while the attitude of the miners has been pacificatory and dignified, carefully regardful of the rights of their employers and their duty toward them as employes."

The miners assert they made every honorable concession with a view to ending the "unhappy conflict" and that "the operators' cry of 'alien agitators preventing a settlement' is hypocritical and untrue." They say the wage system maintained compels men in various instances cited to work for less than a living wage. They also assail the deportation of Charles H. Moyer, and insist that there was interference with free access to postal facilities and other invasions of constitutional rights.

The committee has not yet taken any action on the result of its investigation.

Approves Capt. Griffiths's Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson has approved the sentence of dismissal from the army and three years' imprisonment in the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary imposed by a general court-martial at San Francisco upon Capt. Joseph H. Griffiths of the Quartermaster Corps of the army. Capt. Griffiths was charged with embezzling about $8,000 in Government funds at Seattle, Wash.

President Signs War Expense Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson signed today the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the extra expenses of the American diplomatic and consular service during the European war.

ROOSEVELT IN N. Y. FIGHT.

Plans to Stump State for Bull Moose Ticket in October.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 11.—Col. Roosevelt is in fine fighting trim for the hard campaigning which is ahead of him. His trip to Louisiana and the rousing reception he received there put new life in the Bull Moose chieftain, and he looks ready for the fray. He spent this afternoon arranging for his Western trip, which will begin on Sept. 20 and last at least ten days. After that he will jump into the New York State fight, to which he will devote the month of October, with the exception of five days to be spent campaigning in Pennsylvania.

Concerning the withdrawal of Dean Lewis in Pennsylvania and the proposition favored by the Progressives there to indorse Vance McCormick, the Democratic nominee for Governor, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I have not been notified officially, and therefore cannot discuss the matter. I will say, however, that I will indorse any action taken by the Progressives of Pennsylvania."

The Colonel also made it clear that, as stated in THE TIMES this morning, the plan to indorse McCormick will make no difference in his campaign in Pennsylvania. He will go on the stump in that State for the Progressive ticket and fight for the election of McCormick with as much vigor as he will fight for the election of Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive nominee for United States Senator. He will aim his attack principally at the rule of the State by Boies Penrose, the Republican boss.

McCooey Leader Forced Out.

As a result of the lively primary fight in the Second Assembly District in Brooklyn, Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Bridges has retired from the Democratic leadership. The Bridges faction has selected Alderman Michael Carberry to succeed him. James J. Browne, who has been contending for the leadership, says he will continue the fight.

RUNS CAB THROUGH POLICE FUSILADE

Chauffeur Escapes After a Fight and Bullets Fired at Cab Tires Fail to Stop Him.

POLICE FOLLOW IN AUTOS

Crowds Flee in Panic as Cab and Pursuing Cars Speed Through Theatre District.

In escaping from the police the chauffeur of a taxicab passed through a storm of bullets early this morning as he ran his cab from Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, through Thirty-third Street to Sixth Avenue, and then over to Broadway.

Policeman McCormick of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw three men leave a restaurant in Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. Two of them began to fight on the sidewalk. The policeman attempted to arrest them and he had seized one of them by the collar, when one of his prisoner's companions, who the police say wore a chauffeur's uniform, jumped to the seat of a taxicab which was standing near the restaurant. The man who had been fighting with the prisoner entered the car.

Policeman McCormick still holding on to the man he had arrested got on the running board of the taxicab, intending to arrest the other combatant. The chauffeur started the cab, and McCormick was thrown to the street. He lost his hold of the prisoner and he escaped.

To stop the escaping taxicab McCormick fired six shots at the tires, but the taxicab raced south in Seventh Avenue to Thirty-third Street and made a sharp turn into that thoroughfare. A hundred men, attracted by the shooting, followed the policeman. Detectives Lisa and Dowd of Inspector Morris's staff, tried to stop the cab at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and when they failed they emptied their revolvers in shooting at the tires.

The machine at Herald Square dashed along the edge of the crowd which was watching the war bulletins. Here the police fired again at the tires of the cab. The taxicab went to Thirty-sixth Street, turned west, and ran to Seventh Avenue.

Policemen commandeered automobiles and started after the cab, and every now and then fired shots at the tires, hoping to puncture one and stop the taxicab. When the cab got to Seventh Avenue it turned north and escaped.

France Lifts Duty on Live Stock.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré today signed a decree admitting free of duty cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs from the date of Sept. 9.

The Criterion The Cutaway Bobby Blake

THE difference between commonplaceness and distinctiveness is just a matter of refinement. It's the little quality touches, the high-class little individualities about Truly Warner Hats that make them the accepted styles of Goodressers everywhere. Have you seen the new Fall Hats?

THE CUTAWAY speaks for itself, and admiring folks speak of it, as the smartest and newest soft hat style in years.

The smart dressers are wearing the CUTAWAY, as we knew they would after we designed it. A wonderfully becoming soft hat. It's one of our 101 "accepted" styles. $2.00.

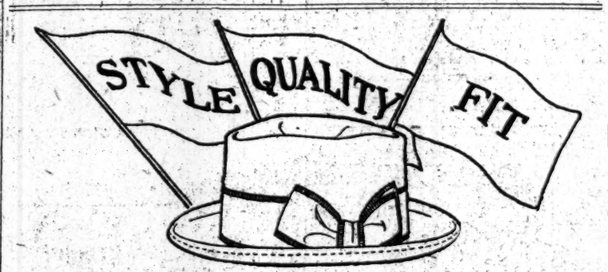
BOBBY BLAKE—a new derby for the ultra smart dresser. Think of a black derby—slightly rounded crown, gently rolled brim, rich Oxford band and binding. It's a peach. $2.00.

Two

Fourteen New York Stores. See Phone Book.

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.

Mail Orders Prepaid, $2.00. Send for Style Book.



The new Young Soft Hats are invincible. You can't "meet them" for less, you can't beat them for more. $3 and $4. Featherweight models with the right appeal—and the comfortable "feel."

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

WHY ENGLAND AND GERMANY WENT TO WAR

The Official "White Papers" of Both Countries in Pamphlet Form

The full text of the White Paper of the British Foreign Office and the Memorandum issued by the German Government, both of which were printed exclusively in The New York Times, is accessible in a separate pamphlet, the size of The Annalist, and on paper of the same quality. This pamphlet is of inestimable value to all who wish to form a coherent and unprejudiced opinion of the relative position of Great Britain and Germany in regard to responsibility for the war. The diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of hostilities cannot be obtained by the public in any other form.

PRICE TEN CENTS

The New York Times

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. 1st Wednesday Matinee Next Week. JOHN DREW in "a comedy that will make you forget the war."—Herald. THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:15. The Beautiful Adventure with CHARLES CHERRY, ANN MURDOCK, ERNEST LAWFORD, MRS. WHIFFEN, etc.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th Street. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:10. Julia SANDERSON, Donald BRIAN, Joseph CAWTHORN in the Musical Comedy, THE GIRL FROM UTAH.

ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. First Matinee TODAY at 2:20. INNOCENT An Original Play IN 4 ACTS with Pauline Frederick

FULTON W. 44th St. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. TWIN BEDS

FULTON W. 46th St. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Evs. 8:30. A Detective Comedy—THE DUMMY LAST WEEKS

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Fourth Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

New Amsterdam THEATRE, W. 42d St. OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 14. SEATS NOW. THE KLAW & ERLANGER Present A New Drama by Austin Strong. DRAGON'S CLAW DIRECTION HENRY MILLER

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sun.) 9:30. OPEN ALL YEAR in the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre). Phone 3693 Bryant.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. SEE THE NEW FARCE "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" LAUGH TILL YOU GASP

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY, THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. A New American Comedy CORDELIA BLOSSOM by George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester

GRAND OP. HOUSE, 8th Ave., 23d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today. POTASH & PERLMUTTER Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

HIPPODROME Evs. 8. 6 Av., 43-44 Sts. Dly. Mts. at 2. Best Seats $1. WARS OF THE WORLD 1,000 PEOPLE—100 ANIMALS

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914 Sunday Night—Inaugural Concert of Season.

COMEDY Begin- ning TONIGHT at 8:15. A New Comedy A MODERN GIRL Drama. Cast includes Julius Steger, Lee Baker, Frederick Burton, Edwin Nicander, Edward Lester, Frederick Malcolm, Charles Allison, and Violet Heming, Alice John, Grace Reals.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. A New Play with Music, MISS DAISY

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. A New, Original Play, THE BLUDGEON By Paul Armstrong

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. PEG O' MY HEART 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.

MANHATTAN Op. H. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Prices 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c. THE STORY of the ROSARY

"BETTER THAN 'THE WHIP.'"—TIMES. WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE Seats Now. OPENING NEXT TUESDAY THE ELDER SON

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:15. Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 2:15. Kitty MacKay with MOLLIE McINTYRE and Original Company. Next Week—WITHIN THE LAW.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way 47 St. SYLVESTER SCHAFFER | Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly. | Belle Blanche, Laddie Cliff

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee 25c. to 75c. Conroy & Le Maire, Jeff. De Angelis and Eva Davenport, Claire Rochester & 10 others.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX Evs. 25c to $1. MAT. TODAY. OPERA HOUSE 149th St., 3d Av. THE BIG SUCCESS, TODAY. Next Wk. "Peg o' My Heart."

LONGACRE W. 48th St. LAST MAT. TODAY. Last Time Tonight A PAIR OF SIXES

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 14. First Wk. "ROMEO and JULIET" & "CARMEN." 4 Perf'ns each. Seats on sale for First Ten Weeks. Box Office Open 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Mon. & Tues. Nights, RED CROSS BENEFIT.

Jonas's Theatre Ticket Office, Best Seats for All Theatres, Woolworth Bldg., Park Pl., Broadway. Telephones 7791-7792 Barclay.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St., Irving Pl. SELECTED FILM FEATURES AND TEN MINUTE GRAND OPERA SCENES. 12 M. TO 11 P. M. 10-15-25c.

JARDIN DE DANSE ATOP NEW YORK Theatre, 8:30 to 2 Maurice and Florence Walton Beatrice Allen & Lewis Sloden.

NEW YORK 45th & Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P.M. Mat. 10-25c. Ngt. 10-15-25. ROBERT WARWICK THE DOLLAR MARK

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. GAY NEW YORKERS

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. The Three-Part Detective Drama, "413." Four-Part Comedy, "The Win(k)some Widow."

STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian" Noon to 11:30 P.M. Strand Orch. & Quartette. 10-50c. Nxt Wk. "Burning Daylight"

LUNA BALLROOM DANCING CONTESTS NIGHTLY New Management.

MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL NEXT WEEK Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. Extra Attractions. 85 West 23d St. European War Army & Navy Commanders.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DEKALB MAT. TODAY, 15, 25c. | TWICE DAILY. Evs. 15, 25 & 50c. | SUNDAY CABIRIA—with Orchestra and Chorus. NEXT WEEK | THE STRONGER MAGNET. REGULAR SEASON OPENS.

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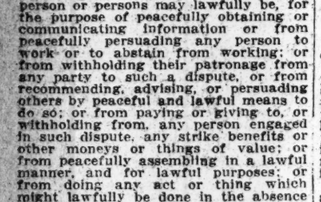

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WHEN you discard your straw hat, a soft hat is the thing.

New shades, new styles in soft hats here.

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Every Wise Fellow is Making a Pal out of "Bob Flint"

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All the new shades in plain, and contrasting colors.

More style and better value than $3 usually buys.

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Cabaret Unique — Twenty Acts Every Evening Seven to One.

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Also—held in high favor for Luncheon.

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Large, Cool, Outside Rooms, $1—with Bath, $1.50.

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